"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are thunder showers, probably clearing by noon, southwesterly winds, becoming northwesterly.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,288 NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock Market strong.

Wheat, 77⅝; Corn, 29⅝; Cotton, 7⅝.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Tillman endeavored to secure a vote on his resolution for an investigation of the relations between the Sugar Trust and the Senate. His effort caused a breezy debate, in which there was no support manifested for his demand that the Senate purge itself of the charges made against it. In the House a partisan debate took place, caused by an effort of Cuban sympathizers to secure the appointment of a Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Republicans sustained the Speaker in his decision that the resolution in which the effort was embodied was out of order.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—The Anglo-Egyptian expedition in Africa has had a skirmish with dervishes in which an officer was seriously wounded. Chulalongkorn I., King of Siam, is in Rome. An eighty-five-ton cutter-yacht has been launched at Glasgow for Prince Luigi of Savoy. John Dillon asked if the Irish political prisoners are to be pardoned during the Queen's Jubilee and was told that they were not regarded as political prisoners. John Redmond is proposed for Lord Mayor of Dublin. The English High Court of Justice sustained a verdict for damages against a boiler maker who procured the discharge of non-union shipwrights.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Fire destroyed a large block of buildings at Alexandria, Va., yesterday morning, and from $450,000 to $500,000 damage was done.

The entire plant of Jones & Laughlin, at Pittsburg, has closed down, on account of the strike, throwing 3,500 men out of employment.

Walter Brown was rescued from a swamp in Jersey City. Subsequently his bank book and coat were found in an ash heap by a rag picker and returned to him.

Gen. Martinez Campos has been summoned to Madrid to consult with the Queen Regent and Señor Sagasta. The course to be pursued in regard to a new Ministry and Cuba will depend upon the conference.

Two men were killed yesterday morning in the collapse of a factory building, newly erected, at Fifty-first Street and Twelfth Avenue. The architect of the building and contractors were arrested on a charge of manslaughter.

Mrs. Marie Obry and her daughter were thrown from their carriage Wednesday, near Scarsdale, and Mrs. Obry was probably fatally hurt. They were on their way to take a train for this city, to attend the wedding of ex-Mayor Gilroy's daughter.

The details of the armistice on the sea between Greece and Turkey have not been settled, and unless an agreement is reached the whole convention will be void. The Ambassadors of the powers met Tewfik Pasha, Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, at Constantinople yesterday to negotiate for peace. They will meet again on Saturday.

Page 2.

Senator Hanna's forces defeated the Foraker Republicans in the convention of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth Joint Senatorial Conventions, held yesterday.

The West Side Republican Club had a house warming last night, at which speeches were made by John Sabine Smith, Senator Pavey, Mayor Strong, L. E. Chittenden, and others.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union will be held on Monday night, at which a call will be issued for a meeting of the Committee on Organization. It is thought that the latter will nominate Seth Low for Mayor if he is willing to accept it. It is also reported that Mr. Low wishes the indorsement of the Republican organization.

Page 3.

A Third Avenue cable car ran into a horse car at Fourteenth Street last night. One of the passengers on the horse car was severely hurt.

Funeral services for three of the victims of the Valley Stream disaster were held yesterday in the Greene Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn.

The final consideration of the Pooling bill was postponed yesterday until the next weekly meeting of the Senate's Inter-State Commerce Committee.

Five persons were badly bruised in an accident that happened to a cable car yesterday morning at Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and First Street.

One train crashed into another on the elevated Railroad at Second Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street yesterday, causing a slight panic, but no one was injured.

Inquiries were made at the Hoboken Health office yesterday about the marriages of Andrew C. Stegman. The records show that a man of that name was married twice in 1896.

In the trial of Dr. David McAllister, charged with heresy, the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, sitting in Beaver Falls, Penn., dismissed the case.

William N. Boggs, paying teller of the First National Bank of Dover, Del., is a defaulter to the extent of $38,000. His whereabouts are unknown, except to the officers of the bank.

Oscar E. Shaul, Principal of the grammar school for the Coney Island District, failed to pass examination for reappointment, and brooded over it until he lost his reason.

H. C. Friedman and Ignatz Modry, Summer residents of Arverne, and occupants of adjoining property, have quarreled and have gone into the business of erecting fences twenty-five feet high between each other's houses.

The Academy of Medicine, at its meeting last night, passed resolutions declaring that free public baths were necessary for sanitary reasons, and appointing a committee to urge their erection upon the city authorities.

The report of the Special Senate Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the defunct Globe Savings Bank of Chicago shows that former Gov. Altgeld was a heavy borrower under suspicious circumstances.

The International Commercial Conference held its session in the Philadelphia Commercial Museum Hall, Philadelphia, yesterday. Eberodt Hegerwich, delegate from the City of Mexico, made a speech in which he suggested a credit system with Mexico. Consul General de Murguiondo of Uruguay attacked the Tariff bill, and Capt. de Graca, in a letter to the President, advised the adoption of a banking system with Brazil.

Page 4.

The Bard Cycle Company's store in Westfield, N. J., was burned yesterday. The belief is that the building was fired by burglars.

The Medical Congress, under the auspices of the American Medical Association, commemorated the semi-centennial of the association in Philadelphia. Dr. W. W. Keen made the principal address.

The Senate yesterday considered paragraphs in the metal schedule of the Tariff bill. All efforts to secure lower rates than those favored by the Finance Committee failed.

The Japanese Minister at Honolulu expresses his dissatisfaction with Hawaii's reply to Japan's demands, and intimates that he may return home unless the matter is adjusted.

The National Association of Manufacturers of the United States proposes to establish a series of sample warehouses in important foreign ports. The first one will be located at Caracas, Venezuela.

Page 7.

The twenty-first anniversary celebration of the Congregational Home Missionary Society was brought to a close last night in Saratoga.

The graduating exercises of the Teachers' College and the Horace Mann High School were held yesterday in the gymnasium of the former institution, on Morningside Heights.

The armored cruiser Brooklyn sailed yesterday for England, where she is to represent the United States in the naval demonstration attending the Queen's Jubilee celebration.

The body found beside the New York Central Railroad tracks at Rhinecliff Tuesday has been identified as that of Augustus N. Schmittmann, a flour merchant of this city, whose home was in Brooklyn.

The Dry Goods Club of New York City is the latest social and dining club of the down-town business district. On June 15 it will formally open its home in the new building on the southwest corner of Broadway and White Street.

Page 10.

The United States gunboat Princeton was launched yesterday at John H. Dialogue & Son's shipyard, in Camden, N. J.

Page 11.

Some remarkable specimens of marine living freaks, in the shape of Hellbenders and mud dogs, have been added to the aquarium lately. They are both members of the Salamander family.

The San Francisco police are avowedly mystified regarding the death of Isaac Hoffman, the wholesale clothing dealer, in his Battery Street office, but the circumstantial evidence against Theodore A. Figel, the bookkeeper, has become so strong that he has been placed under surveillance.

Page 12.

The cloakmakers, led by Barondess, have reorganized their union and given notice that they will insist upon an increase of wages on July 1. In the tailors' strike each side is claiming the advantage.

Owing to a civil service decision by Judge Keogh, now before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for action, the emergency firemen of Brooklyn have been unpaid for eight months. Many of the firemen and their families are destitute.

Examination was begun yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields in the case of Richard M. Scruggs and Edmund G. Langhorne, prominent citizens of St. Louis, who are charged with an attempt to smuggle jewelry into this port.

In the trial of the suit of the Rev. Dr. Potter to compel the Baptist Church Missionary Society to reinstate him in the parsonage, Dr. Gunn testified that the nervous condition of young Sterling Potter was owing to the rough behavior of the guards in the house.

At the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce John W. Mackay and George A. Hearn contributed $5,000 each to the fund for the new building. The announcement was greeted by loud cheers from the members.

Samuel L. Post, Jr., one of the best-known members of the Stock Exchange, was stricken with a fatal illness while on the floor of the Exchange yesterday and expired in fifteen minutes. His son, who was summoned, was so overcome that his friends were compelled to remove him in a carriage.

Ricardo de Regusens and Mrs. Eugenia Reineman, partners in the Spanish American Printing Company at 126 Maiden Lane, were arrested by secret service agents, accused of having forged and counterfeited notes on the Bank of Costa Rica. He is said to be a political exile, and it is believed that the discovery of the counterfeits has put a stop to a revolutionary scheme in Costa Rica.

Justice Andrews, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, granted the applications in two cases under the liquor tax law for orders transferring them from the Court of Special Sessions to the Court of General Sessions. The Justice holds that it was not the intention of the Legislature to extinguish the right of liquor sellers to a trial by jury.

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BICYCLISTS FRIGHTEN A HORSE.

The Horse in Turn Gives the Wheelmen a Scare—Lively Time in Jerome Avenue.

John George of 2,155 Third Avenue was driving behind a fast horse in Jerome Avenue yesterday afternoon. At 6 o'clock he alighted and tethered his animal in front of Joseph Murphy's saloon, at One Hundred and Seventy-third Street and Jerome Avenue. A few moments later a rain squall came on, driving down the avenue a large party of cyclists.

The noise of the bicycle bells and the shouts and laughter of the thirty or more men and women on the wheels frightened the horse. He broke away and dashed down the avenue after the party. The bicyclists saw the frightened animal behind them, and bent over their wheels in earnest. The race continued for a mile, but the horse was the faster, and finally overtook the party, which scattered in all directions. Two women jumped screaming from their wheels, which in an instant were demolished by the hoofs of the runaway horse. The animal finally ran into a pile of paving stones, and was caught by a policeman. No one was hurt. Even the horse went unscathed.

PECULIAR DRIVING ACCIDENT.

Mrs. Marie Obry Dangerously Injured on Her Way to the Gilroy Wedding Wednesday.

A peculiar accident happened Wednesday morning at Scarsdale, in which Mrs. Marie Obry, a milliner of this city, received probably fatal injuries. Her daughter Marie, nineteen years old, who accompanied her, was seriously hurt.

Mrs. Obry is the widow of Hippolyte, the dressmaker, and is the owner of establishments on Broadway, Fourteenth Street, Forty-second Street, Fifth Avenue, and Columbus Avenue. She and her daughter left their Summer home at Scarsdale at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning in an open two-seated carriage for the railroad station, to take a train for this city, in order to attend the wedding of Miss Frances Gilroy, daughter of ex-Mayor Gilroy, to Edward Maher, at All Saints' Church, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue.

The station is several miles distant from the Obry residence, and the horses were sent at a lively gait. From some unknown cause the back of the rear seat of the vehicle suddenly gave way, and Mrs. and Miss Obry fell out backward, striking the ground on their heads. Owing to the noise of the horses and vehicles, the coachman did not notice the accident and drove fully a quarter of a mile before he was stopped by a pedestrian who had seen the women fall. The two drove back and found mother and daughter lying unconscious. The men worked for half an hour in a vain endeavor to restore them to consciousness. Finally they were lifted into the carriage and taken back to Scarsdale, and Dr. Haven, the family physician was summoned. He in turn endeavored for two hours to restore the women to consciousness, but without success. A specialist was finally summoned from White Plains, and after several hours the physicians succeeded in restoring Miss Obry to consciousness. Mrs. Obry remained in a comatose condition until yesterday morning and is yet in a precarious condition. She is suffering from concussion of the brain. Miss Obry has not yet fully recovered.

Both ladies are well known socially both in Scarsdale and in this city.

WALTER BROWN'S GREAT LUCK.

Saved from Death in a Swamp—Ragpicker Found His Bankbook.

Walter Brown, who was found exhausted in the swamp at Brunswick and Sixteenth Streets Thursday morning, was sent to the City Hospital to be treated for alcoholism. There he claimed that he had been robbed of his hat and coat, which were missing when he was found, and a bank book showing that he had $1,500 on deposit in a savings bank, whose name he could not remember.

Yesterday an Italian, who was gathering rags at the Hoboken ashes and garbage dumps, found a coat containing a ring, a cigarette case, and a book in account with the Theodore Scarr Savings Bank of Philadelphia, showing that Walter Brown had a balance of $1,500 to his credit. Brown identified the property as his, but could not account for its being found at the Hoboken dumps. He had no recollection of ever having been there. The dumps are more than two miles from where Brown was found by the Jersey City police.

CAMPOS CALLED TO MADRID

Senor Sagasta Ready to Apply Reforms to Cuba Through His Instrumentality.

CHAMBERS MAY BE DISSOLVED

The Queen Regent Will Decide What Couse to Pursue After Consulting with Sagasta and Campos, Who May Succeed Weyler in Cuba.

MADRID, June 3.—A Cabinet council was held to-day. The Queen Regent presided. The retiring Premier, Señor Canovas del Castillo, made a long statement regarding Cuba, the Philippine Islands, the internal situation, and the relations between Spain and the United States, which led to his resignation.

Her Majesty declared herself satisfied with the explanations of Señor Canovas and begged him to continue the Government until the crisis was solved.

Señor Canovas afterward said the Queen had asked him to telegraph to Marshal Martinez Campos, asking him to come to Madrid, and that the latter had replied that he would arrive here to-morrow.

The retiring Premier added that a solution of the crisis will be difficult, and will depend upon the conferences between the Queen Regent, Marshal Martinez de Campos, and Señor Sagasta, the Liberal leader. It is said the latter is prepared to apply extensive reforms to Cuba through the instrumentality of Marshal Martinez de Campos, who, it is believed, will shortly succeed Gen. Weyler as Captain General of Cuba.

Canovas a Disappointed Man.

At a council of the Cabinet this evening Señor Canovas del Castillo, after explaining the various aspects of the situation at home and in the colonies, concluded by declaring that, having obtained the sanction of Parliament to bills for the financial needs of the next financial year, he deemed the time had arrived to ask the Crown either to ratify the powers of the Ministry or to confide the Government to other hands. He said he had decided upon this course because he could not bow to the impositions of the Opposition and because he felt that matters had reached a stage where a slight reconstruction of the Cabinet would fail to meet the demands of the situation.

He added, however, that i. the Crown still had confidence in him and in the Conservative Party, he would not hesitate to remain in office and to endeavor to cope with the difficulties at home and in the colonies.

The Queen Regent formally accepted the resignation of the Cabinet and consulted with the Presidents of the Chambers, but as yet she has not summoned any political leader. Probably she will not do so until she has seen Gen. Martinez Campos, who will arrive here to-morrow morning.

Señor Canovas is much disappointed at the response which his advances in the way of reforms and financial plans have met in Cuba.

Awaiting the Crown's Decision.

The resignation of the Cabinet and the general state of political uneasiness absorb public attention. The retiring Premier, Señor Canovas del Castillo, in an interview, is quoted as saying that not even the members of the Cabinet knew of his intention to resign until his resignation had been effected.

Señor Canovas del Castillo added that it was not until the decree closing the session of the Cortes was signed that he submitted the question of confidence. The Queen Regent, he continued, at the conclusion of a Cabinet council to-day, at which he explained the situation, summoned the Presidents of the chambers to the palace and will arrive at a decision.

Continuing, Señor Canovas del Castillo remarked: "The Conservative Party awaits her Majesty's decision with feelings of the deepest respect."

The newspapers continue making surmises as to the solution of the crisis. The Conservative papers express the belief that if the Liberals enter power the Chambers will shortly be dissolved.

Señor Sagasta and the other Liberal leaders will not make any statement pending the decision of the Crown. Several lists of probable Ministers have been made, in the event of the formation of a Liberal Cabinet; but not one of them has any claim to be regarded as authoritative. There is no doubt entertained, however, that Señor Sagasta will undertake to form a Cabinet if the Queen Regent intrusts him with the task. In any case, it is expected that the crisis will be settled by Saturday.

The published statement that the Spanish Government has received a note from the Government of the United States disapproving of the retention of Gen. Weyler as Captain General of Cuba, is semi-officially denied.

Spanish Securities Stronger.

LONDON, June 3.—Spanish securities were nearly one point higher on the Stock Exchange to-day owing to the hope that the resignation of the Canovas Ministry means a speedy termination of the Cuban troubles.

INTEREST IN WASHINGTON.

Canovas Expected to Stay in Power and Tetuan to Control Spain's Foreign Policy.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The resignation of the Canovas Cabinet, at Madrid, excites much interest in official quarters here, owing to its possible effect upon the policy of Spain toward Cuba and the attitude of the United States toward the conflict. Minister Dupuy de Lome will not discuss the situation publicly, but those who are near to him say that he takes the change philosophically, and is not greatly surprised, as recent events at Madrid have indicated that a rupture was inevitable.

Among officials who are familiar with the status of affairs it is believed that the change will not involve any radical departure from the present policy of Spain in Cuba. The view is expressed that the Queen will invite Canovas to form a new Ministry. Although the Duke of Tetuan is not likely to resume his place as Minister of Foreign Affairs, yet it is felt that his influence will be a powerful factor in shaping the foreign policy from this time forward.

In the event of a complete change of Ministry, with a Liberal Premier and Cabinet, it is understood that Minister de Lome will place himself at the disposal of the new Government, so that it will be free to continue his service or accept his resignation, as it sees fit.

INQUIRY FOR THE VALENCIA.

Spaniards to Investigate the Report that She Was Fired On.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Inquiry at the State Department as to the firing on the Ward Line steamship Valencia by the Spanish cruiser Maria Mercedes, at the entrance of the harbor of Guantanamo, Cuba, is met by the statement that the matter is now under investigation. The United States Vice Consul at Cienfuegos entered a protest against the conduct of the Spanish officers on the cruiser, and the Havana officials immediately sent a naval officer down to Cienfuegos to make the investigation, upon the results of which out State Department is waiting.

It is said, in behalf of the Spanish side of the case, that more than a year ago the attention of the Ward Line Steamship Company was called to the fact that the commanders of some of their vessels running into Cuban ports failed to fly the United States colors, and thus made it difficult for the Spanish Navy to establish their identity. Since that time there has been less complaint on that score. The Valencia, however, was new to this particular line, and the Spanish naval officers patrolling the coast did not know her from her appearance.

In such cases it is customary to call for an exhibition of the ship's colors first by firing a blank, and, if this is disregarded, by a solid shot across the bows. This affair happened within the three-mile limit; in fact, almost inside of the harbor, and the Spanish Minister here, upon being advised of it, at once notified the State Department that a full inquiry would be made.

BITTER AGAINST AMERICANS.

Havana Newspaper Attacks Gen. Lee and the Ruiz Inquiry.

HAVANA, June 3.—The angry feeling against Americans in Cuba is increasing, as shown by the heated utterances of some of the newspapers of Cuba.

The Diario de la Marina to-day shows bitterness against the American newspaper correspondents who have been sending reports to their papers of the Calhoun-Lee-Congosto investigation into the death of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz, a naturalized American citizen, in the prison at Guanabacoa. The Diario says these correspondents are indiscreet and that they have sources of information not reached by the Diario, &c. Continuing, the Diario charges the American newspaper men with sending out fantastic reports and with concealing the real truth, which it claims is favorable to Spain.

The Diario charges United States Consul General Fitzhugh Lee with ignorance of the Spanish language, and with being surrounded by Americans born in Cuba, who are generally hostile to the Spanish Government. The Diario further reflects upon the judgment of the United States Consul General.

The Diario de la Marina also prints a letter from a correspondent in Santa Clara, making a savage attack upon the United States Consul at Sagua la Grande, Walter B. Barker, charging him, among other things, with furnishing relief in the shape of provisions to Messrs. Seiglie and Yova and their families, both of whom are said to be owners of sugar estates and not in need of assistance.

CALHOUN SAILS FOR HOME.

Consul General Lee Goes to the Steamer in a Tug.

HAVANA, June 3.—The Lee-Congosto Commission was entertained at supper last night by Senor Congosto and at breakfast this morning by Consul General Lee.

This afternoon Mr. Calhoun left for the United States on the Saratoga. He went on board accompanied by the correspondent of The Associated Press. The party went down to the steamer in a tug, among them Mr. Fishback, Mr. Pepper, Mr. Springer, and Dr. Burgess, as well as Consul General Lee and a number of representative Americans.

Ex-Consul General Williams, from Mexico, is also a passenger on the Saratoga for New York.

CUBAN OFFICER TESTIFIES.

Capt. Smith Appears Before the Senate Sub-Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Capt. W. D. Smith of the Cuban Army, and said to have been formerly on the staff of Gen. Gomez, was before a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day. He supplied the committee with many details as to the strength of the insurgent forces and of their resources, and also furnished them with much information concerning the treatment of pacificos and other residents of Cuba by the Spaniards. His testimony was strictly guarded by the committee as private.

BIG FIRE AT ALEXANDRIA.

Large Block Wiped Out and $500,000 Damage Done—Help Sent from Washington.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., June 3.—Fire destroyed Bryan's Fertilizing Mill on the river front shortly after midnight, and raged with great fury for about eight hours, causing a total damage of from $450,000 to $500,000, partly insured. The entire block, bounded by the Strand, Duke, Union, and Prince Streets, was almost completely wiped out, only one warehouse with its contents being saved.

The engine house across the street from the Bryan place was immediately razed to the ground, and the flames gained in fury and swept to the Old Dominion Brass Works, the Old Dominion Boat Club, De W. Atchison's coal yard, the Godfrey Laundry Company, and the old Pioneer Mills, all being quickly gutted. The fire extended for almost two blocks along the river, and burned most of the wharves to the water's edge. The Washington Fire Department, five miles away, was called upon for help, and Engine Company 4 was sent down on a ferry boat. By 4 o'clock this morning the flames were under control, though the ruins were smoldering all day long.

James Penn and John Craven were badly scalded about the wrists and feet while handling the fire hose, but their injuries are not dangerous. The loss follows:

The Bryan Fertilizing Factory, $50,000; Old Dominion Brass Works, $175,000; Old Dominion Boat Club, $5,000; Hooe Building, occupied by the Godfrey Laundry Company, $5,000; Virginia Beef Extract Company, plant badly damaged and $3,000 loss on stock; the W. S. Moore Machine Shops, N. Lindsay & Co.'s warehouse, Brockett's commission warehouse, and a number of other buildings were completely destroyed.

Other firms and companies which have suffered are the following: De Witt Atchison, coal and wood; Richard Wardell, Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company, W. A. Riordan, wharf property and Pioneer Flour Mills, not now in use. The property in many cases was totally destroyed, but generally was insured.

FOR HOLMAN'S SUCCESSOR.

Indiana Democrats Nominate F. M. Griffith in the Fourth District.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 3.—The Democratic delegates of the Fourth Congressional District met to-day at Columbus to nominate a successor to the late Congressman Holman, and on the fourteenth ballot F. M. Griffith of Switzerland was selected. The resolutions reaffirmed the Chicago platform and were specially pronounced in favor of free silver.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

Inquiry to be Continued in Boston by Order of the Court.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 3.—United States Judge Foster has made an order sending Special Master Clark, in charge of the examination of the Kansas City Stock Yards Company's books, to Boston to continue the inquiry there. Attorney General Boyle claims that the Boston books will show that a block of $1,600,000 stock, issued in 1893, is "water."

He says if this is true, not to exceed $1,000,000 of the $7,500,000 stocks was paid for in cash; that all the rest is "water," or was issued in place of dividends. He says the company's books prove that the prices allowed by the new Kansas law will enable the company to make 15 per cent. a year on $7,500,000 stock.

PAUPER HEIR TO MILLIONS.

Vance Will Marry the Montana Girl Who Has Been Caring for Him.

GREAT FALLS, Mon., June 3.—"Old Man" Vance, aged seventy-one years, living on Logging Creek, about thirty-two miles from here, who for years has been a pauper, has just received word that the Supreme Court of North Carolina has rendered a decision in a suit brought by his mother years ago, handing down to him, as next of kin, an estate valued at about $4,000,000.

During a recent illness he was cared for by Miss Alice Crossman, the sixteen-year-old daughter of a Montana section boss. Upon receipt of the news he proposed marriage to the girl, who accepted, and to-morrow they will be married. Crossman has resigned his position, and, with his wife, will go to Vance's Southern home.

ARMISTICE FOR THE SEA

Turkish Delegates Make Demands Which Practically Amount to Raising the Blockade.

FIXING THE TERMS OF PEACE

French, Russian, and English Ambassadors Divide the Work of Adjusting the Frontier, the Indemnity, and the Capitulations.

ATHENS, June 3.—It is officially announced that an armistice has been signed between the Greek and Turkish military commanders in Thessaly and Epirus.

Although the armistice has been signed in Epirus and Thessaly, a special clause stipulates that a meeting of the Greek and Turkish delegates shall be held to-day to settle the details of the armistice on the sea. If there should be a failure to agree in this matter, the whole convention will be void.

The Turkish delegates demand that all vessels under the Turkish or any neutral flag shall be freely admitted to Greek ports, thus practically raising the blockade, and that on the coast of Macedonia and Epirus the Greek fleet shall be withdrawn beyond the range of the guns, on Turkey's understanding that neither troops nor contraband of war will be landed.

The Greek Government objects to being deprived of the right of search.

In deference to the advice of the powers, however, the Cabinet will probably yield. The armistice is to continue until the conclusion of the peace negotiations. In the event that these should prove abortive, either party must give twenty-four hours' notice of an intention to resume hostilities.

There is a rumor that the Government is inclined to offer the fleet instead of an indemnity, on the ground that it would be impossible for Greece to wage another war for at least ten years, and that then the vessels would be obsolete.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

Memoranda to be Prepared by the Russian, French, and British Ambassadors.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 3.—The first sitting of the peace negotiations was held this afternoon at the Tophane Palace between the Ambassadors of the powers and Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs.

No secretary was present, and the only record that will be kept of the proceedings was such as each Ambassador would make for himself.

It is understood that the result of three hours of deliberation was that Count Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, will prepare a memorandum as to the rectification of the frontier; M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, a memorandum as to the capitulations in the case of Greek subjects in Turkey, and Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, a memorandum as to indemnity.

The conference then adjourned, to meet again on Saturday next to consider these memoranda.

CRETE AND THE COMMONS.

Sir Charles Dilke Questions the Government on the Subject.

LONDON, June 3.—Sir Charles Dilke, Advance Liberal, member for the Forest of Dean Division of Gloucestershire, raised the Cretan question in the House of Commons to-day by questioning the Government on the subject.

The Government leader, Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, in reply, said the recent Mussulman outbursts were the inevitable outcome of the state of anarchy lately prevailing in the Island of Crete, and considering the provocations and attacks to which the Mohammedans had been subjected, there was reason for congratulation that things were not worse. The future of Crete, he added, was a more difficult problem than the settlement of the basis of the conditions of peace between Turkey and Greece.

FAILURE OF I. GOLDSMITH & CO.

Some Creditors of the Dallas, Texas, Firm in New York.

DALLAS, Texas, June 3.—It was announced to-night that I. Goldsmith & Co., one of the oldest dry goods houses in Dallas, had failed. The liabilities mentioned only approximate about $30,000, and those who should be informed on such matters professed to believe that the firm has assets aggregating several times that amount. The deed of trust names E. M. Reardon and R. Liebman as trustees.

The three heaviest items among the debts are: City National Bank of Dallas, $8,000; Claflin & Co., New York, $6,000; C. Obright, New York, $5,000.

NEW YORK BISCUIT COMPANY.

Control of Its Affairs Secured by P. D. Armour and G. M. Pullman.

CHICAGO, June 3.—P. D. Armour to-day admitted the report printed this morning in dispatches from Kansas City that he and George M. Pullman had secured control of the New York Biscuit Company.

When asked as to the truth of the rumor, he said: "There is no news in that, for the reason that there has been no secret made of it. The whole Street knows it, the entire Stock Exchange also knows that Mr. Pullman and myself took charge of the Moore Brothers' affairs and also that Mr. Lowden and my former partner, Mr. Webster, are directing the business of the Biscuit Company."

"Do you and Mr. Pullman own a controlling interest?"

"Well, that I would not care to state," said Mr. Armour. "I don't think it is a matter that concerns the public. Neither would I care to answer the question as to whether we are seeking to form a pool or combine. I think the rumor emanated from some stockholder of the American Biscuit Company, disgruntled over the low prices that have prevailed. That company has one of its largest branches in Kansas City."

Chicago Police Coming Here.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Chief Kipley this morning selected the three members of the Police Department who will go to New York to participate in the policemen's bicycle tournament, at Manhattan Field, July 24. The officers chosen are all expert bicycle riders, and will at once go into training for the event. They are Sergt. John Noelle of the Fortieth Precinct and Detectives Bert Cowdrey and Michael Broderick of the Central Station.

Worms in Apple Orchards.

HUDSON, N. Y., June 3.—The apple tree worm is causing great destruction in the orchards of Columbia County. Large numbers of trees have been wholly or partly stripped of leaves by the pest. The big gray nests hang everywhere in the bare branches of the trees. All attempts to stay the work of destruction by the worm have proved unavailing, and there are fears that every orchard in the county will be ruined.

Dibble's Lost Memory Restored.

PERRY, N. Y., June 3.—Condil Dibble, who was well known as a half back of the Williams College football team, and who received injuries on the ball field causing a sudden loss of memory as regarded the names of friends and his boyhood life, has fully recovered. When he awoke yesterday morning he found his memory entirely restored.

Imperial German Brew.

Real old German lager beer, brewed and bottled by Beadleston & Woerz, 291 West 10 St., N. Y.—Adv.

BOMBS ABOUT A THEATRE.

Chauvinists at Budapest Kill One Person and Seriously Injure Another.

LONDON, June 4.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"Great excitement has been caused here by the act of a number of Hungarian Chauvinist agitators at Buda-Pesth, who, by scandalous scenes and outrages succeeded in driving from the new Comedy Theatre there a company from the Burg Theatre of Vienna. The agitators laid dynamite cartridges around the theatre and exploded them. One person was killed and another seriously injured."

JONES & LAUGHLIN'S SHUT DOWN

3,500 Pittsburg Iron Workers Thrown Out—Trouble Feared To-day.

PITTSBURG, June 3.—The entire plant of Jones & Laughlin was closed down to-day on account of the strike, and 3,500 men are now out. There has been no disorder, but to-morrow is pay day, and trouble is feared then. The strikers met again to-day and resolved to stand firm for their demands.

A 10,041 WORD MESSAGE.

Telegraphed from Louisville to New York—A Lawyer's Advice.

LOUISVILLE, June 3.—A private message of 10,041 words was handled by the Western Union Telegraph Company from Louisville to New York yesterday. Manager Smith said he could not give the name of the sender, but said the tolls, amounting to $301.30, were paid by that person.

The message was sent over five wires, and required two hours for transmission. The message was one of advice from a local lawyer to one in New York in regard to a suit involving $1,000,000, which it is said came up for hearing in New York to-day.

ELECTRIC STORM IN ROME, N. Y.

Fire Alarm, Light and Telephone Wires Badly Tangled.

ROME, N. Y., June 3.—About 5 P. M. today this vicinity was visited by the most violent and destructive electric storm that has been experienced since 1893. The rain fell in sheets for about ten minutes, accompanied by high wind, and a part of the time by hail.

There was incessant thunder and lightning. Within a mile west of Rome thirty-five Western Union telegraph poles were blown down. A part of the roof of the State Custodian Asylum was blown off. Many of the asylum windows were broken by hail. The fire alarm, electric light, and telephone wires were badly tangled. A new 100-foot smokestack at the electric light works was blown down. Lightning struck one or two buildings.

PRAYER AGAINST MONEY.

The Illinois House Opened with an Appeal for Less Covetousness.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 3.—The Chaplain of the House, the Rev. Dr. David C. Bradford, opened proceedings to-day in the State Legislature with the following fervent prayer:

"Almighty God, we seek Thy presence and blessing at the beginning of another day's diligent labor. Help us, we pray Thee, in the discharge of this day's duties. Help these men to remember the poor tax-burdened people of this great State. Contract, we pray Thee, the capacious maw of the penal reformatory, charitable, and educational institutions of Illinois. May they learn to be content with less money, and may we who refuse to worship a golden calf refuse also to worship gold in any other form. Forbid that any foreigner visiting our shores shall ever again have occasion to write:

"'Money, money, is all their cry;
Money's the total sum;
Give us money or else we die,
Oh, let the money come.'

"And we will ever give Thee endless praise. Amen."

This prayer was greeted with enthusiastic applause.

BOUNTY ON JAPANESE SILK.

Bill Passes the Tokio Diet Which Discriminates Against Other Nations.

TACOMA, Washington, June 3.—American, English, and French houses at Yokohama and other Japanese cities engaged in silk export trade are greatly perturbed over a law passed by the Japanese Diet last month granting an export bounty of 20 to 50 yen per picul on silk exported by Japanese firms direct. The purpose is to encourage exportations by native producers to the exclusion of foreign firms. The law has not yet received the Emperor's sanction, and a campaign is now being made to prevent such sanction being given.

Through the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce foreign firms have addressed long communications to the American Minister Dun at Tokio, requesting intervention of foreign Ministers on the ground that the new law is directly at variance with treaties in force between Japan and some other countries. Such treaties provide that subjects of each Government shall receive the benefit of any bounties or benefits granted by one to its own subjects.

It is asserted that the law would be plain discrimination against foreign firms, that it would injure their business, and might be so regulated as to ruin it, thus destroying the foreign silk trade, which is valued at $20,000,000 a year. Individually, Minister Dun has declined to act, but it is thought other Governments will take the matter up.

Torrens Law Unconstitutional in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 3.—The Supreme Court to-day declared the law unconstitutional passed last Winter whereby the Torrens system of recording land titles was adopted. The law is similar to that of the Illinois law.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm in Wisconsin has moved to Ontario. The area of high pressure has moved slightly from the Middle Atlantic to the South Atlantic coast. A ridge of high pressure extends from the Middle Mississippi Valley to the North Pacific coast. Rain has fallen in the Missouri, Mississippi, and Ohio Valleys, the lake regions, the Middle, and North Atlantic States.

The temperature has fallen in the Southwest and in the Middle Mississippi and Upper Ohio Valleys; it has risen in the Northwest, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Rain will occur in New England, clearing Friday night; showers in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and generally fair elsewhere. The temperature will fall in the Middle Atlantic States, in the Ohio Valley, and the lower lake region, and will rise in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	56	56	61
6 A. M.	58	56	61
9 A. M.	65	64	70
12 M.	64	69	75
4 P. M.	67	71	78
6 P. M.	65	74	78
9 P. M.	63	69	72
12 P. M.	62	66	70

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	70½
Weather Bureau	65
Corresponding date 1896	62
Corresponding date for last 20 years	65

NEW BUILDING FALLS

Two Men Killed by the Partial Collapse of the Big Brown Soap Factory.

THEIR BODIES BURIED UNDER MANY HUNDRED TONS OF WRECKAGE.

The Disaster Supposed to Have Resulted from the Bulging of Big Tanks—Three Arrests on Charge of Manslaughter.

Two men were killed in the collapse of a factory building at Fifty-first Street and Twelfth Avenue yesterday morning. The victims are William Frazer of 458 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn, employed by the Otis Elevator Company of 38 Park Row, and Jacob Jacobson, a millwright, of 568 Columbus Avenue.

The building had just been completed for the David S. Brown Company, soap manufacturers. It fronted 200 feet on Twelfth Avenue, looking directly upon the Hudson River, was four and a half stories high from the street level, with a basement, and ran back on the north side of Fifty-first Street

He immediately gave up all hope and went to Brooklyn to inform the family.

The workmen went into the basement and dug and cut a passage underneath the tank. Their work was hard and dangerous, but they stuck to it until 6:40, when the body, crushed beyond recognition under the weight of tons of iron and wreckage, was lifted out. It was carried in an ambulance to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, where permission was given to remove it to Brooklyn and it was delivered to an undertaker.

The body of Jacobson may not be recovered before to-morrow. It is supposed to be further toward the middle of the wreck and all the five tanks may have to be lifted with derricks before it is found.

The walls of the factory are declared by Building Inspectors and Fire Department authorities to have been unusually good. Alexander S. Brown was the contractor. Nevertheless, it is a fact that workmen with an ordinary hook from a truck literally picked the remnants of the brickwork to pieces. When the bricks were brought into the street few of them were sticking together. When they were stuck, a kick from the heel of a man of ordinary strength or a stroke with half a brick separated them quickly. The mortar showed little lime and apparently much mud.

Caused by Bulging Tanks.

Battalion Chief Gicquel, Deputy Superintendent of Buildings Rutherford, Coroner Fitzpatrick, and the Building Inspectors united, however, in the statement that the fault was not in the walls. They blame the tanks.

These tanks were being tested by being filled with water. Those along the rear wall were filled. The theory is that their sides bulged with the pressure as a paper box would, and that those close to the rear wall bulged and pressed against it, and forced the upright steel beams and the wall out together. When the casing and side supports gave, they pulled away from the horizontal supports or girders, and left the weight to drop.

Looks Like Bad Mortar.

This theory seems to relieve the Building Department, but leaves the responsibility divided. If the tanks had been far enough from the walls to leave them room to bulge, no serious harm would have been done. On the other hand, there are the questions whether the tanks were properly designed to stand the pressure of the thousands of gallons of fluid they were to contain, and whether the designs, if properly made on accurate calculations, were carried out.

One of the tanks toward the middle of the building, which was tested last week, was found yesterday with the rust from the water in it and the braces, intended to prevent its bulging and giving, broken to pieces. Each tank had three braces of iron and one inch thick, extending across each angle of its four corners, and evidently intended to hold it steady. Coroner Fitzpatrick last night seemed inclined to think that the hold given the nuts which held these braces against the outsides of the tanks was insufficient, and that iron or steel straps should have been provided to strengthen them.

Arrested for Manslaughter.

Police Captain Schmittberger soon after reaching the collapsed building yesterday ordered the arrest of Archie Hamilton of 310 East Eighty-third Street, who had charge of the iron work; Alexander W. Brown of 245 West Fifty-fourth Street, who had charge of the masonry, and Harry Kilburn, living at the Hotel St. Andrew, 210 West Seventy-second Street, the architect and builder. All appeared in Yorkville Police Court and each of them was held in $2,000 bail for further hearing next Saturday on a charge of manslaughter. Police Officer Perkins, making the complaint, Edwin H. Peck, an importer, living at the Sherman Square Hotel, and D. P. Chesebro of Chesebro, Whitman & Co., furnished bail for them.

John Doyle, the watchman of the building, and Foreman Jackson of the iron workers, were arrested early in the day by the police, but were released at the station house. Capt. Schmittberger subsequently ordered Mr. Jackson to be rearrested, but the order will probably not be executed until this morning.

Coroner Fitzpatrick has not yet determined when an inquest will be held, but he is giving the tragedy personal attention.

The Financial Losses.

The factory building cost $300,000 and would have been in use within three weeks. The Building Inspectors yesterday estimated the damage by the collapse at $55,000. The loss to the owners will be increased by the delay in beginning work.

It is probable that the whole of the rear wall will be torn down. The parts of it which stand show cracks and bulges. The work of demolition was begun yesterday evening. The water was drawn from the remaining tanks and poured from a third-story window in a cataract for more than an hour.

Several men who were placing the steam pipes with which the fluid in the tanks is to be heated in the tanks toward the centre of the building were slightly hurt by jumping from the tops when the collapse came.

William Fraser leaves a wife and one daughter. Jacobson, who was thirty-five years old, also leaves a family.

BRISTOL BONDS SOLD.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 3.—The bids for $100,000 worth of bonds for the town of Bristol, Conn., were opened yesterday. They bear interest at 4 per cent., and have thirty years to run.

E. H. Gay & Co. of Boston and New York were the highest bidders, and the bonds were awarded to them. By the transaction the town gets $6,770 in premiums.

UNION PACIFIC CLERK GONE.

OMAHA, Neb., June 3.—George H. Robinson, Chief Clerk for the Auditor of Passenger Accounts of the Union Pacific, mysteriously disappeared Saturday night. Neither his family nor any of his fellow-clerks at the Union Pacific headquarters know anything concerning his whereabouts. His sudden disappearance occasioned a special conference to-day between General Manager Dickinson and Auditor Southard. He has been connected with the Union Pacific System for the past eleven years.

NEW OHIO COURT RULE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 3.—The Supreme Court promulgated a rule to-day which will largely curtail the docket of that tribunal and prevent the accumulation of cases brought to secure delay. The rule reads:

"In all cases in which the judgment of the Circuit Court, reversing the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas, is wholly or partly on the ground that such judgment is not sustained by sufficient evidence, and a petition in error is filed in this court upon the record of the Circuit Court, a motion to affirm such judgment forthwith will be entertained."

The effect of this rule will be to bring such cases direct to a final decision by the Supreme Court, instead of remanding them back to Common Pleas Court and letting them come up through the several courts again.

BOOM IN OHIO CROPS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 3.—The June crop report issued to-day by the Board of Agriculture shows that the condition of growing wheat has advanced four points to the good since May. Clover and timothy meadows are overrun with white top, and potatoes are rotting in the ground.

The figures show wheat condition, compared with an average, 85 per cent.; barley, 87; rye, 88; oats, 81; clover, 93; timothy, 87; timothy damaged by grub worm, 4 per cent. Hogs, to be fed for Summer market, 58 per cent.; condition compared with an average, 95 per cent.; Spring pigs, number saved, compared with an average, 84 per cent. Sheep, condition compared with an average, 93 per cent.; lambs, number saved, compared with an average, 90 per cent.; wool, clip, compared with last year, 88 per cent. Farmers using commercial fertilizers, 35 per cent.

THOMAS HUGHES'S MEMORIAL.

Every one who has read "School Days at Rugby" and "Tom Brown at Oxford" is likely to be interested in a memorial which is proposed in honor of the author, the late Thomas Hughes.

The plan of the English committee having the matter in charge includes a statue of Mr. Hughes and also some endowment of the Rugby School Missions in London and Birmingham. Sufficient money for the statue has already been subscribed in England, and the English committee desires that such of its American "kin beyond sea" as may wish should share in contributing to the proposed memorial.

A circular to this end has been issued bearing the names of President Dwight of Yale, President Low of Columbia, President Eliot of Harvard, and President Gilman of Johns Hopkins Universities; Richard Watson Gilder, Bishop H. C. Potter, Lyman Abbott, Ambassador Andrew D. White, and a number of others.

MR. GAGE'S CHEERING WORDS.

Repeats at Baltimore His Prophecy of Good Times—Resolution of Maryland Bankers.

BALTIMORE, June 3.—Secretary of the Treasury Gage this evening made a short speech at the banquet of the Maryland Bankers' Association, in the course of which he said:

"I am optimistic. There are evidences to justify it. I found evidences of it today. One of your citizens took me out to drive—a very intellectual man. I asked him how business was. He said 'Good.' That man was Judge Sloan. Court had just adjourned. [Great laughter.]

"Reference was made here this evening to my recent address in Cincinnati. Let me repeat here the substance of the conclusion of that address. The prophecy made then will be fulfilled. The promise I am absolutely certain will be. The prophecy was that both sides of Congress would soon put through an adequate tariff bill, and the promise was that the Administration would be faithful to the task imposed upon it of putting the currency of the country on a sound, enduring and solid basis." [Loud applause and cheers.]

The Bankers' Association to-day adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to the free coinage of silver and to every debasement of our currency, in whatever form it may be presented; that we firmly and honestly believe that the true interests of our country will be best served by its rigid adherence to the gold standard of value, the continuance of which will not only preserve its financial integrity and the future welfare of its citizens, from the wage earner to the capitalist, but will insure, through the prompt restoration of confidence, that rapid development of its resources which will eventually place it first among the commercial nations of the earth."

W. T. Dixon, President of the National Exchange Bank, Baltimore, offered a resolution asking Congress before adjournment to make provisions for the appointment of a commission to consider the revision of the currency laws of the country, said commission to submit its report and recommendations to the next session of Congress. The resolution was unanimously adopted and a copy was ordered to be sent to each member of Congress.

FELL FROM THE SECOND STORY

Mrs. Isaac Kauffman Fractured Her Leg and Will Probably Die from Her Injuries.

Mrs. Miriam M. Kauffman, wife of Isaac Kauffman, lace importer, met with an accident last night at Bath Beach, Brooklyn, which probably will cost her life. She and her husband were staying at the Argyle Hotel.

After they had retired for the night she arose in the dark, and in some unaccountable way fell out of the second-story window, sustaining severe bruises and a compound fracture of the leg. Amputation was necessary, and the patient was removed to the Kings County Hospital, where she now lies in a dying condition.

Her husband is almost distracted, and cannot account for her fall.

MAIL CONTRACT FOR STARIN.

New Service Instituted in New York Harbor to be Performed for $20,740.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Postmaster General has awarded to the Starin Transportation Line of New York the contract for performing the newly instituted New York harbor mail service. This provides for a steamer to carry the mails from Quarantine station to the Government pier near the Battery, to the Pennsylvania Railroad station at Jersey City, and to a point adjacent to the Grand Central Station in New York City.

The mails for New York are landed at the Battery pier, while landing at the other two points obviates the necessity for sending the outside mails through the New York office, and expedites them by many hours through direct train connections. The contract price is $20,740, and the contract is to run four years.

MRS. J. W. BEEKMAN DEAD.

She Was a Notable Figure in New York Society—Death Caused by Pneumonia.

Mrs. James William Beekman died yesterday at The Cliffs, Oyster Bay, L. I., her country place. She had been there only about two weeks. Her death was caused by pneumonia.

Mrs. Beekman's maiden name was Abian Steele Milledoler. Her father, the Rev. Dr. Philip Milledoler, was a Swiss clergyman, who emigrated to America and became prominent in the Dutch Reformed Church here. He was pastor of the old Fulton Street Reformed Church, where he preached both in English and in Dutch.

Miss Milledoler's mother was formerly Miss Steele, daughter of the Pennsylvanian, Gen. Steele, of revolutionary fame. Dr. Milledoler was called to be President of Rutgers College, where he remained many years in that capacity, and while he was living at New Brunswick, N. J., his daughter was born. She was educated in this city in Miss Pesne's school for girls, at 5 Fifth Avenue. Her parents were living in New York at the time she met James W. Beekman.

Mr. Beekman came of an old Dutch family. His home was always a brilliant social centre, and a gathering place for old New York notables, the De Peysters, and others. The host was known as a graceful writer and orator, a brilliant conversationalist, and a capital man to dine with. The hostess was a gracious, attractive woman, of high breeding and fine judgment, stately in manner and bearing, and gifted with extraordinary beauty, which she retained to the day of her death.

Mr. Beekman gave his time and means to the cause of the Union. He was one of the founders of the Union League Club, and served on the Chamber of Commerce Committee that offered President Buchanan a provision ship to relieve Fort Sumter when she was fired on by the Confederates if he would furnish a man-of-war to convoy. Mr. Beekman was also President of the St. Nicholas Society, a member of the Century Association, Vice President of the Historical Society, and Vice President of the New York Hospital.

Mrs. Beekman's surviving children are Mrs. William W. Hoppin, Gerard and William Beekman, and Miss Cornelia A. Beekman, all of this city. Her funeral will take place at the Marble Collegiate Church, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, will officiate, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Russell, pastor of the Oyster Bay Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Dr. Coe. The burial will be in the family tomb in Greenwood Cemetery.

D. E. ANTHONY ACQUITTED.

Jury Finds Him Guiltless of Grand Larceny—Still a Prisoner.

D. Edgar Anthony, lawyer and former receiver of the National Mutual Insurance Company, was acquitted of grand larceny by a jury in Part IV. of General Sessions at 1:10 o'clock this morning.

Anthony was accused of misappropriating $6,000 belonging to the insurance company while he was receiver. Eighteen indictments were found against him, but the one on which he was tried was for misappropriating the proceeds of a check for $250.

PRANK OF ELECTRICITY.

A curious freak was played by electricity in the dwelling at 77 South Eighth Street, Brooklyn.

The trolley lines of the Nassau Railroad pass through that street. There was some difficulty with the feed wire yesterday, and in some way the wire fell to the sidewalk where it grounded on a small iron box surrounding a water pipe at the edge of the gutter. The current passed along and up to the second floor of 77, melting the lead pipes in the house, causing a great deal of damage by water.

Street Car Franchise Offer Renewed.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund yesterday received another communication from Charles H. Butler, representing Henry J. Braker, repeating the latter's offer of $1,000,000 each for the franchises of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Railroad Companies.

Cora Routt Under Arrest.

Cora Routt, who acquired some notoriety through the Seeley dinner, was arrested yesterday on the charge of stealing a silver tureen from the La Grange Hotel, in West Thirty-fourth Street.

SETH LOW MAY BE NAMED

He Probably Will Be the Candidate of the Citizens' Union for Mayor.

ONLY AWAIT HIS CONSENT

There is a Report That He Does Not Want the Nomination Unless He Is Indorsed by the Republican Organization.

It was stated yesterday upon the alleged authority of an unnamed member of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union that at Wednesday night's meeting of that committee it had been unanimously decided to nominate President Seth Low of Columbia University for Mayor. While it has been known for some time that the members of the Executive Committee are all in favor of Mr. Low, the statement that any vote on the subject had been taken was denied yesterday by several of those who were at the meeting.

Richard Watson Gilder said that the statement that any action was taken was unwarranted, and that no action upon the subject had been taken. Another man, who was at the meeting, said that, while there had been some talk about nominations, there was no effort made to secure a vote, but that the whole matter would be considered at the adjourned meeting of the Executive Committee, which will take place on Monday night. It is thought probable that the Executive Committee at this meeting will issue a call for a meeting of the Committee on Organization for some day before July 1. The Committee on Organization has full power to make the nomination if it sees fit, or it may decide to call a convention. The manner in which the nomination is to be made has not yet been definitely determined.

One of the members of the committee was quoted yesterday as saying that at first only the candidate for Mayor would be nominated, and that then, if Mr. Low was the nominee, he will be consulted as to the make-up of the rest of the ticket. While it is evident that the Executive Committee has not yet actually taken a formal vote in favor of recommending Seth Low, it is quite as plain that the committee is ready to do it at any time, providing that Mr. Low consents. Should he give his consent it is almost certain that his nomination will be made between now and July 1.

But there is a report circulating among some of the members of the union that Mr. Low has intimated plainly that he does not desire the nomination unless it is indorsed by the Republican organization and all the other forces opposed to Tammany Hall. Some of the politicians argue that this is the real reason why no definite action has yet been taken. The principles of the union are opposed to making any arrangements of the nature of deals with any political organizations. If, however, the Republicans would express their willingness to indorse Mr. Low the way might be cleared for immediate action.

Mr. Low declined to be interviewed last night. R. Fulton Cutting, Chairman of the Citizens' Union, had gone to Boston. There is a report also that after his visit to Mr. Van Cott he directed much energy to visiting men who are likely to contribute to the Republican cause, and to impressing upon them the fact that the Greater New York campaign is going to cost much money. Later, he prepared for his trip to Brooklyn, and Frederick S. Gibbs and Postmaster Van Cott went with him.

Mr. Quigg is about to issue a request that the Conference Committees appointed by the Republican organizations in the Greater New York territory meet either on Tuesday or some other day next week, for the purpose of agreeing upon the basis of representation in the City Convention. Before doing this Mr. Quigg wanted to talk over this and other matters with Mr. Worth, and hence the trip to Brooklyn. Mr. Worth, Sheriff Butting, and Controller Palmer represented the Kings Conference Committee at last night's talk. Great secrecy was observed, but Mr. Quigg's call for the meeting of the Conference Committees will probably be issued to-day.

Senator Platt is due to arrive to-day or to-morrow, and the call may not be issued until Mr. Quigg has conferred with him.

WANT PROPER GOVERNMENT.

The Citizens' Union of the Tenth District Holds a Meeting.

"The Citizens' Union is composed of men who make their living otherwise than by politics, and who want to see New York properly governed." These were the opening words of Alfred Frank, President of the Citizens' Union of the Tenth Assembly District, at its meeting last evening at headquarters, at 2d Street and Avenue.

His words were loudly applauded, and then he said that 90 per cent. of the citizens of New York never held nor ever expected to hold any offices, and there was no reason why these nine-tenths should allow themselves to be exploited by rings of politicians of one party or the other. The city should not be allowed to remain the prey of Tammany Hall nor of the Platt machine, and the administration of the city's affairs should be entirely free from National politics.

Resolutions were then adopted condemning the Aldermen for refusing to instruct the Corporation Counsel to begin action in the courts to establish the city's rights to acquire by purchase the Sixth and Eighth Avenue surface roads under the option contained in the charter in 1851.

"We request the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union to call a mass meeting of the citizens of New York City to emphasize the principles of our platform, and to give voice to the just indignation of our people, so that the wrong done us by the Board of Aldermen shall be corrected."

Dr. P. A. Siegelstein, the next speaker, denied an imputation made that the Citizens' Union was controlled by clericals, and remarked that the rapid progress that is being made by the Union showed that the honest citizens were in accord with the movement.

Brooklyn Democratic Primaries.

Democratic primaries were held in twenty-seven wards in Brooklyn yesterday. McLaughlin's adherents won the day in nearly every ward. Judge Neu, who will probably be a candidate for Sheriff during the coming campaign, was beaten in his own ward.

FIRST VICTORY FOR HANNA.

Foraker's Candidates for the Senate Defeated by James R. Garfield and J. Parke Alexander.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 3.—The first battle in Ohio between the Hanna and Foraker factions of the Republican Party over the legislative ticket took place in the convention of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth joint Senatorial Districts, and resulted in an overwhelming defeat for the followers of the senior Senator of Ohio, Joseph Benson Foraker.

Not only was B. T. Perry of Ashtabula, the Foraker candidate for the nomination for Senator, defeated, but Senator James R. Garfield, of Merton, son of the late President of the United States, was nominated by a most flattering majority, and J. Parke Alexander of Akron, another tried and true Hanna man, was chosen as his running mate on the ticket, this joint district having two Senators.

The resolutions adopted indorse the St. Louis platform and McKinley's Administration. They conclude as follows: "We avow our hearty sympathy with the general sentiment of Republicans throughout the State, which demands the renomination of Gov. Bushnell and the indorsement of the Hon. M. A. Hanna for United States Senator. The nominees of this convention are hereby instructed to do their part by voice and vote to carry that sentiment into practical effect."

Major Charles F. Dick, Secretary of the National Republican Committee, was on the floor of the convention making a fight for his chief, Senator Hanna.

McLEAN'S SENATE FIGHT.

Campaign Against Hanna to be Conducted on the Silver Issue.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—John R. McLean left Washington to-day for Ohio to open his campaign for the Senatorship in opposition to Senator Hanna. The purpose of this visit is openly avowed by his friends, and Ohio Democrats who favor his election are confident that he will succeed in electing a Democratic Legislature that will support him. One reason for Democratic hope is that Mr. McLean is so far the only candidate for the Senatorship who is regarded as commanding general party support.

Mr. McLean's friends do not consider ex-Gov. Campbell as a candidate. The issue to be made conspicuous is that of free coinage of silver, and a close friend of McLean says that he will insist upon having all other issues of the Chicago platform subordinated or suppressed in the interest of his candidacy. His stay is announced as of indefinite length.

A PROHIBITION PLATFORM.

Principles Announced at the Convention in Altoona, Penn.

ALTOONA, Penn., June 3.—The Prohibition Convention, in session to-day, reported its platform.

It acknowledges Almighty God as the ruler of the universe, pledges the party to the destruction of the legalized liquor traffic, and declares for suffrages without distinction of sex; arraigns the State Administration for lavish expenditures; calls for the reduction of salaries and for a rigid system of economy; demands interest on State deposits; declares against one-man power in State affairs; opposes granting money for sectarian purposes, and favors arbitration between laborer and employer.

Homer Carlie and Mr. Ames tried to have Jesus Christ acknowledged in the preamble, but the proposition was voted down.

Mr. Carlie then nominated Dr. Swallow for State Treasurer and W. W. Lathrop for Auditor General.

Both were nominated by acclamation.

AN OFFICE FOR P. B. LAIRD.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Peter B. Laird of Brooklyn has been appointed Commissioner of Immigration for the ports of Quebec and Point Levis, Canada; St. John, New Brunswick, and Halifax, N. S., with power to act as Immigrant Inspector, at a compensation of $2,200 per annum.

NAVAL CADETS IN TROUBLE.

Keg of Beer Found in a Cab Occasions the Confinement of an Entire Class.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 3.—Notwithstanding the festivities of this, the graduating week at the Naval Academy, every member of the second class, the graduating class of next year, is confined to his quarters, pending investigation.

The Second Class is quartered some distance from the other cadets, in the lower part of the grounds, and a keg of beer was found behind their quarters, hidden in a cab.

The confinement is peculiarly hard on the Second Class men just now, as they have the sole management of the graduating ball, which takes place to-morrow night.

Murdered for Fifty Cents.

NORWICH, Conn., June 3.—Henry Carroll, who killed his cousin, John Carroll, in Preston, about a mile from this city last evening, was presented before Justice of the Peace N. D. Bates this morning on a charge of murder. He was bound over to the Superior Court, without bail. Carroll confessed the crime to-day, and is quite cool about the affair. The two Carrolls quarreled over fifty cents.

Former Mayor Magowan Sold Out.

TRENTON, N. J., June 3.—All the personal property of former Mayor Frank A. Magowan, valued at $250,000, was sold at auction to satisfy the claims of Charles W. Kafer and others, aggregating about $150,000. Little was realized from the sale, as every block of stock was already pledged. Magowan made frequent appeals to friends to stop the sale, but to no avail.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 3.—The 200-foot tower of the Dexter Sulphite, Pulp, and Paper Company's mill at Dexter, was burned last night. Loss, $15,000.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., June 3.—The building owned by John J. Whitney and occupied by L. G. Cowing, furniture manufacturer, was burned last night. Whitney's loss is $2,500; insurance, $1,000. Cowing losses $6,500; insurance, $4,000. A brick apartment house occupied by O. B. Butler, T. E. Grandin, and H. L. Rew was damaged by water to the extent of $2,000.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Baum & Balz, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Baum, hats and caps; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bright, C. B., Columbus, Ohio, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Broderson & Day, Boston, Mass.; N. H. Broderson, straw goods; Hotel Imperial.

Pitts, J. N., Northampton, Mass.; carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. E. Hanna, cloths; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Frank Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. L. Geraghty, notions and fancy goods, 115 Worth Street; Grand Hotel.

Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. N. Gutman, silks, velvets, and trimmings; Hotel Marlborough.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. J. Nassauer, hosiery, gloves, and ribbons; 74 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. K. Gutman, notions, 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Grant & Holmes, Ellenville, N. Y.; W. N. Grant, dry goods; Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Heineman, G. H., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; E. Heineman, hats; Hoffman House.

Kellogg, C. F., Company, Chicago, Ill.; D. C. Herrick, clothing, 70 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Lauer, L., Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldstein, cloaks and underwear; Hotel Albert.

Lawrence, A., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. Lawrence, dry goods; Albemarle Hotel.

Long's, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; C. P. Long, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

McClintock, C., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; F. T. McClintock, carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.

Milliken, Cousens & Short, Portland, Me.; J. H. Short, dress goods, 79 Leonard Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Meyer, J., & Sons, Richmond, Va.; J. H. Parker, domestics, 49 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Moores & Winder, Troy, N. Y.; G. Winder, art novelties and jewelry; St. Denis Hotel.

Olney, B. L., Auburn, N. Y.; notions, Broadway Central Hotel.

Peters Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. W. Peters, notions and clothing; Gilsey House.

Reid & Hughes, Norwich, Conn.; A. Reid, dry goods; 53 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Sachs & Brown, Pittston, Penn.; M. F. Sachs, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Weyforth, E., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; C. F. Weyforth, woolens; Hotel Albert.

Walker, The, Stetson, Sawyer Company, Boston, Mass.; L. T. Sawyer, yarns; Hotel Manhattan.

White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. F. Finlayson, gid gloves; 81 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

AGAINST STRAIGHT TICKET

The Mayor Tells the West Side Republican Club Members that It Cannot Win This Fall.

HONEST PRIMARIES WANTED

So Senator Pavey Says—John Sabine Smith Links Bryanism With Tammany—Corporation Counsel Praises the Mayor's Administration.

A house warming of the new rooms of the West Side Republican Club of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District was had last night at 1,047 Sixth Avenue. Speeches were made by Mayor Strong, Senator Pavey, City Chamberlain McCook, Assistant Corporation Counsel Clark, John Sabine Smith, and Lucius E. Chittenden. Assistant District Attorney Bell, Alderman Hall, P. Bradlee Strong, Tracey H. Harris, John S. Tibbetts, Capt. Waltz, United States Army; Gen. Samuel Thomas McCook, Samuel W. Bowman, and John J. Jacobus were among those in attendance.

President Edward W. Harris made an address of welcome, and Senator Pavey made a short speech, calling attention to the necessity of honest primaries and the duty of Republicans to see that they are had.

Mr. Smith said that a great campaign was about to be entered upon. In years gone by there have been a great many names for Republican organizations, but this year, he declared, the elements are of such a nature that a name is hardly necessary, for the straight Republican ticket would be elected.

"All good Republicans and Democrats will stand against Bryan and Tammany Hall," he said. "They are synonymous, and there is no doubt that the Bryan element is in power in Tammany. We have knocked Bryan down; now let us keep him down. Don't forget, too, that we once knocked Tammany Hall down. We must carry Greater New York and knock down Bryan and Tammany."

Mr. Clark paid a tribute to Mayor Strong and his administration. He declared that if no department has been improved in the past three years, none has been degraded. In naming the improvements, he mentioned the schools, the water, the streets, the police, the firemen, the Dock Department, and the police bench. If nothing else had been accomplished, he said, but the cleansing of the police bench, this administration should be given that credit.

Of the coming campaign he said he believed wise councils would prevail and that the Republican ticket would win. Mayor Strong was warmly welcomed. "I go to the Republican Club occasionally," said he, "but they don't talk politics there; it is all patriotism. I am not much at blowing my own horn, but of all the good things said of the administration there is one important one that has been forgotten. We have wiped out all of the bad milk, and as a result of the death rate of the city in three years has been materially decreased. The securing of pure milk for the children has done more good from a sanitary point of view than clean streets.

"The Republican Party is in a little better position this year than it has ever been, because it has the advantage of the offices. We have two Republicans at the head of each commission, and the single-headed departments are all in the hands of Republicans with the exception of the Corporation Counsel. But then I look upon him as a Republican, though he votes as he likes. I am told he voted for McKinley. There is a better argument for a straight Republican ticket than ever before, but I think it an impossibility to elect it. We must stand together and work for the party, and I for one will do all in my power to elect the ticket with the Republican at its head. I could not accept the nomination for the Mayoralty if it were tendered me, but I can and will work for the success of the nominee."

Short speeches by Gen. McCook, Mr. Chittenden, Mr. Wise, and others followed, and luncheon was served.

ALLIED POLITICAL CLUBS.

Meeting at Which Several Expected Orators Did Not Appear.

A formidable array of orators from the various political organizations in the city was expected last night at the meeting of the Allied Political Clubs, held at the headquarters of the Blaine Republican Club, 19 West Twenty-fourth Street. Edward Lauterbach, Senator Lexow, William Brookfield, and Senator Frank D. Pavey were announced to stand side by side with Judge John Henry McCarthy and Senator Guy of the Tammany and Purroy Democracy, respectively, and James W. Pryor was to have spoken for the City Club, all to advocate the honest primary. Mr. Pavey alone was present.

Chairman Lemuel E. Quigg, who had telephoned while the meeting was proceeding that he would be on hand later, did not come.

Good Government Clubs P and E, and the Carondelet (Tammany) Club were added to the allied organizations. The Committee on Legislation reported the failure of the organization's bill regarding primaries on account of the opposition of the country members, and urged that there be union on a measure by the Republican City Alliance. It also recommended that every feature of fraud at the coming primaries should be observed with the view to instituting prosecutions under the Penal Code, which is possible under the Brush bill.

The report having been adopted, a resolution was proposed asking the Secretary to communicate with each candidate for the Assembly and the Senate in order to learn his views on the legislation proposed in regard to primaries. Frederick Gross said the making of such an inquiry might hurt the organization. For his own part he would vote for the nominee of the Republicans, whether he favored the bill or not.

W. R. Spooner and Marshall B. Clarke, who followed, took an opposite view.

It was finally decided to refer the resolution to the Executive Committee. At this point Senator Pavey entered the hall, and he briefly addressed the meeting. He suggested the drawing up of a bill which would apply to Greater New York. Letters were next read from Messrs. Guy, Lauterbach, Pryor, Cantor, and Senator Brush, regretting inability to attend. Senator Guy said the primary laws should be as non-partisan as the election laws, and Mr. Lauterbach favored the making of Republican nominations by Republicans only. He did not think that country districts ought to be governed in relation to primaries in the same way as cities.

The National Democratic Party was given a representative on the Executive Committee. After recess the meeting reassembled, but immediately adjourned, as Chairman Quigg did not put in an appearance.

TAMMANY TO SCORE REFORM.

Meeting Will Be Held To-night and Another Address Made.

The Tammany Hall General Committee will meet in the great hall of the wigwam to-night and another address against the Republican management of the State and the reform management of the city is to be made. It is understood to be a very aggressive and somewhat lengthy document. Tammany leaders think that they are so sure to win that they can take the offensive in the battle, and this is the idea they will follow in their address to-night. Civil Justice Goldfogle and Dr. Hamilton Williams will be the speakers.

The Executive Committee will meet in the afternoon and approve of the address. The Conference Committee to confer with similar committees of the regular Democracy in the Greater New York as to the basis of representation and other matters relative to the campaign may be appointed to-night.

HOBART COLLEGE PRESIDENCY.

The Rev. R. E. Jones Selected to Succeed Dr. Potter.

GENEVA, N. Y., June 3.—At the meeting to-day of the Hobart College nominating committee, to select a successor to President Potter, resigned, the Rev. R. E. Jones of All Angels' Church, New York City, received the unanimous indorsement of the committee. Dr. Jones is a graduate of Williams College, Class of '72. His name will be submitted to the Board of Trustees later this month for confirmation.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	4:31	Sun sets	7:28
Moon sets	10:47		

High Water—This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	9:51	Gov. Isl'd	10:13
H. Gate	12:02		
P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	10:00	Gov. Isl'd	10:20
H. Gate	10:20		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JUNE 4.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Adirondack, Fortune Island, Jamaica, Port au Prince, Savanilla, and Carthagena	10:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	
Tjomo, Barbados	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5.

Amerika, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Andes, Fortune Island, Jeremie, Jacmel, and Aux Cayes	10:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Rome, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Washington, Havana and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Sud, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Hudson, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Obdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg		9:00 A. M.
Prins F. Hendrik, Haiti, Tallahassee, Savannah		5:00 P. M.
Cumana, Corupano	10:30 A. M.	
Wordsworth, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

SUNDAY, JUNE 6.

Mississippi, London		

*Time supplementary mails close at General Post Office. Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Pathan, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June 6 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 9 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 11 at 6:30 P. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JUNE 4.

Athos, Port Limon, ——.
Barbarossa, Bremen, May 23.
Columbia, Hamburg, May 27.
Comanche, Jacksonville, June 1.
Delcomyn, St. Lucia, May 27.
Jane Keisall, Gibraltar, May 20.
Manhattan, Liverpool, May 19.
Orsino, Gibraltar, May 20.
Strathblian, Hamburg, May 15.
Tallahassee, Savannah, June 1.
Teviotdale, Antwerp, May 19.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5

Etruria, Liverpool, May 29.
Kansas City, Savannah, June 2.
Paris, Southampton, May 29.
Polycarp, Para, May 24.
Praetoria, St. Thomas, May 31.

SUNDAY, JUNE 6.

La Bretagne, Havre, May 29.

MONDAY, JUNE 7.

Alleghany, Port Limon, ——.
Aller, Bremen, May 20.
Anchoria, Glasgow, May 27.
Bovic, Liverpool, May 28.
El Rio, New Orleans, June 2.
Louisiana, New Orleans, June 2.
Saratoga, Havana, June 3.
Veendam, Rotterdam, May 26.
Venezuela, La Guayra, June 1.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8.

Mohawk, London, May 27.
Noordland, Antwerp, May 29.
Nueces, Galveston, June 2.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, May 28.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, May 25.
Tartar Prince, St. Lucia, May 21.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9.

Idaho, London, May 26.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, May 31.
Robert Harrowing, Gibraltar, May 25.
Teutonic, Liverpool, June 2.
Yucatan, Havana, June 5.

Arrived.

SS Havel, (Ger.,) Christoffers, Bremen May 25 and Southampton 26, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Britannia, (Br.,) Turner, Marseilles, &c., April 25, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Servia, (Br.,) Watt, Liverpool May 25 and Queenstown 26, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the

BURIAL OF THE VICTIMS

Another Scene in the Fateful History of the Recent Valley Stream Railroad Disaster.

TRIBUTES PAID TO THE DEAD

Funeral Services over Three of the Bodies in the Greene Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn—Addresses Made by the Clergymen.

Three coffins, each covered with lilies, roses, and smilax, were borne into the Greene Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, a little before 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and placed reverently in front of the flower-laden pulpit platform. These coffins contained the bodies of Leslie J. Roberts, Winslow W. Lewis, and George F. Pashley, Jr., victims of the tally-ho calamity at Valley Stream. A large and tearful congregation filled the church, and massed in front of the crowded building were fully twice as many more sympathetic persons, eager to participate in the funeral ceremonies, but orderly in their disappointment.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, pastor of the Greene Avenue Baptist Church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. D. C. Hughes of the Pilgrim Baptist Church, Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Ellis of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church; the Rev. J. A. Billingsly of the Bethany Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, and the Rev. John F. Carson of the Central Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. During the services nearly every person in the church shed tears, and two ladies fainted.

A quartet choir sang several hymns, beginning with "Thy Will Be Done." Pastor Woelfkin made a short prayer, and the Revs. Messrs. Billingsly and Carson read selections from the Bible. The Rev. Dr. Hughes, taking the scriptural line, "O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?" as his text, made a short address, in which he expressed a tender sympathy for those who had been so suddenly and cruelly bereft. He said that three young men, whose loss was so generally and so deeply mourned in that congregation, were devoted and zealous followers of Christ, and in leaving Christian reputations and examples, each had gained a victory over death. Dr. Hughes spoke particularly of Winslow W. Lewis, who he known from the time of the young man's birth, and said that he never knew a more noble character.

The Rev. Dr. Frank M. Ellis spoke at considerable length, with much earnestness and feeling. He dwelt upon the beauty and consolation of the Christian's belief in resurrection. Alluding to the manner of the taking off of the three young men, Dr. Ellis said: "Assuredly the responsibility for this catastrophe belongs somewhere, and if I speak the feelings of my own heart I believe that I shall voice the sentiments of every person in this congregation. We all feel that had the approaches to the railroad tracks at that fatal point been protected as they should have been this awful catastrophe would have been averted. As a clergyman, and as a citizen of Brooklyn, I should be remiss in my duty if I failed to express my appreciation of the course pursued by the newspapers, both in New York and Brooklyn, relative to this matter. They have been so discriminating, so genuinely sympathetic, so tender and manly, and yet so fearless in their comments, that I cannot refrain from commending them. It is a wonderful thing, in my opinion, how quickly and tenderly hearts respond to grief when a great calamity like this one shocks a community."

Pastor Woelfkin, although speaking with considerable effort and much emotion, made a brief and touching address. The young men whose lives had been so tragically ended were all his close personal friends, as well as his parishioners and church-helpers. He could truthfully say of them that while no three members of his church would have been more deeply mourned, there were no three that were better prepared to enter upon their eternal and spiritual lives.

While the coffins were being carried out of the church one by one, the choir sang "We Will Gather at the River." The body of Winslow W. Lewis was taken directly from the church to Greenwood Cemetery and there interred, after a brief burial service, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Hughes. The bearers were C. R. Hertwig, Herbert S. Taylor, Herbert L. Rogers, Charles Cox, Herbert E. Revere, Paul Revere, Frederick Miller, and Thomas H. Wyatt.

The body of George F. Pashley, Jr., was interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery yesterday afternoon, Pastor Woelfkin officiating at the grave. The bearers were E. P. Boone, J. A. Trape, George Smith, J. P. Haone, Walter Hughes, John Collins, George Fitter, and Carlton Fitter.

The interment of Leslie J. Roberts will take place at Atlantic Highlands, N. J., to-day. The bearers yesterday were Stephen G. Lee, Frederick Carr, Henry Van Wagoner, William Dumvill, Charles M. Montgomery, George A. Rogers, James M. Whitehead, and Emil Hoefle. In the mourners' seats yesterday afternoon there were about twenty members of young Roberts's class at the Stevens Institute of Technology. The floral offerings from the friends of each of the three young victims of the Valley Stream calamity were numerous and elaborate. There was a large opened Bible made of white roses, several anchors of white roses, two broken columns, three beautiful wreaths of red roses, and several pillows of roses and lilies.

MISS BERTSCH'S FUNERAL.

Services Were Held at the Family Residence in Brooklyn.

Funeral services for Miss Dorothea Bertsch were held at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of her father, Peter Bertsch, 259 Stuyvesant Avenue.

Flowers were everywhere, and the room where the casket lay was heavy with the odor of Spring blossoms.

The services were conducted by the Rev. William H. Hudnut, pastor of Grace Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. J. W. Loch, pastor of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church, who delivered his funeral address in German. A chorus from the Arion Society, of which at one time Mr. Bertsch was President, sang several hymns.

The pall-bearers were Dr. M. Rank, John Schaffner, F. Kramer, L. Hess, J. Wierk, and J. Vollkman. The burial was in the family plot at Cypress Hills.

Services for William Gilchrist.

The funeral of William Gilchrist, Jr., one of the victims of the tally-ho disaster, was held last night at the residence of his parents, 233 Rutledge Street, Brooklyn. The house was filled with mourning relatives, friends and acquaintances of the young man. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. J. D. Wells, pastor of the South Third Street Methodist Episcopal Church, assisted by the Rev. William H. Hudnut, pastor of Grace Presbyterian Church. The interment will be private to-day in Evergreens Cemetery.

INVESTIGATING THE TRAGEDY.

Inspector Gatchell of the State Railroad Commission Back in Albany.

ALBANY, June 3.—Inspector Gatchell of the State Railroad Commission, who was detailed to investigate the fatal tally-ho coach accident on the Long Island Railroad, has returned here, and will submit his report in a few days.

He refuses to say what his deductions from his examination are, but does say that the signal bell at the crossing is now in perfect condition. He will not draw any conclusion from the testimony taken, but will present to the board a summary of the testimony taken and the conditions surrounding the accident. The board can then order an investigation if it sees fit and summon witnesses.

POSTAL CLERK A THIEF.

Took Money from Letters—Confessed After His Arrest.

Walter Johnston, aged thirty, of Washington, N. J., a railway postal clerk, was arrested in this city yesterday on a charge of robbing the mails. He has had charge of the route between this city and Hackettstown, N. J. Letters containing money have been missing for the last week, and Johnston was suspected.

When taken before United States Commissioner Ashe he confessed. He said that he began taking letters on May 27 and had continued to do so every day since. He did not know how much money he had secured. The authorities say, however, that the total sum is small. Johnston was held for trial.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Final Consideration for the Next Weekly Meeting of the Inter-State Commerce Committee.

WASHINGTON June 3.—The final consideration of the Railroad Pooling bill was again postponed by the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce to-day. Senator Chandler moved a postponement until Dec. 1, but the motion was not voted upon, and a compromise was agreed upon postponing the measure until the next weekly meeting. Senator Chandler read a written statement signed by himself and Senator Tillman giving their reasons for seeking to have the consideration of the bill delayed.

Among the reasons urged in this document was the general understanding that the tariff only was to receive attention at the present session; also, the necessity for various investigations by the committee and for careful scrutiny of the recent Supreme Court decisions bearing upon Inter-State commerce questions, which would now be impossible. They suggested the importance of an investigation of the issuance of free passes by the railroad companies to accomplish their purposes as a violation of the existing law, and of the probable effect of pooling contracts upon the wages of labor.

STATEMENT BY UNION PACIFIC.

Why that Road and Oregon Short Line Are at Outs.

A statement issued by Union Pacific Railway officials in regard to the severing of relations between that road and the Oregon Short Line says: "We do not question the right of the Short Line to make other connections, but we have been disposed to criticise the formation of such connections while negotiations with Union Pacific were in progress, while the constructive mileage was being allowed, and while Union Pacific was under obligations to give undivided support to the Short Line. When the policy of the Short Line became apparent we set about making new connections, and they are now established.

"Existing conditions do not at all preclude our giving business to the Short Line or taking business from it, but of course the constructive mileage, which was quite an important factor in the case, ceases to exist. Each of us is free to develop business in our own way. The Short Line of course intends to make its connections with Rio Grande Western, but whether this will prove as advantageous as the arrangement which has been in existence with Union Pacific remains to be seen. We shall get a little longer haul on Pacific coast business by delivering into Ogden than we have had by delivery to the Short Line at Granger."

NORTHWESTERN'S DIVIDENDS.

Net Revenue During the Last Year Was $4,688,921.

CHICAGO, June 3.—The annual meeting of the Directors of the Chicago & Northwestern Road was held to-day, and, although the financial showing of the road was not as good as that of last year, the Directors were able to declare a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock, and a half-yearly dividend of 2½ per cent. on the common stock. All of the old officers and Directors were re-elected.

The net receipts of the road from traffic during the last year were $4,352,131, and other sources of income made the total net revenue of the road $4,688,921. Dividends amounting to $3,515,750 were paid during the year, leaving $1,170,271 as the surplus of the year over all charges.

New Railway in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 3.—Articles of incorporation were filed this afternoon in the Secretary of State's office for the Mississippi River, Hamburg and Western Railway; capital stock, $500,000. Incorporators—James M. Parker, E. K. Devereux, Cripple Creek, Col.; W. P. McConley and Z. T. Hedges, Hamburg, Ark. The road will run from Hamburg to a point on the Mississippi River in Chicot County, a distance of about fifty miles.

Railroad Receiver Makes Charges.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 3.—S. M. Felton, who was yesterday at Cincinnati appointed receiver for the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad, arrived in Columbus today and asserted his prerogative. Mr. Felton began by dispensing with the services of J. T. Beale, and the position of general passenger agent, and restoring W. W. Daniels to the position of general freight and passenger agent. The position of traveling freight agent, held by H. B. Wood, with headquarters at Sandusky, was abolished, as was the position of cashier, held by Charles Walraf.

Rock Island's Earnings for May.

CHICAGO, June 3.—The estimated gross earnings of the Rock Island for the month of May are $1,202,490, an increase of $1,247 over the estimated earnings of the system for the same month of last year.

Railroad Men and Matters.

"Routes and Rates for Summer Tours via Picturesque Baltimore and Ohio" is a luxuriously illustrated guide to the attractions found on the lines of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and its connections.

Railroad Commissioners nominated for the State of Florida are Milton Bryan, Osceola County; Henry Day, Gainesville, and R. H. M. Davidson, Quincy, who are respectively a farmer, railroad agent, and a lawyer.

The suit brought in the New York Supreme Court by Reuben Leland, a holder of Mobile and Ohio Railroad stock, to enjoin the execution of the contract for building the Montgomery spur to the road, is to be discontinued through an amicable adjustment of interests. Funds for the scheme are assured, and the extension will be built.

The reports of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the year ending May 31 shows a surplus, after paying taxes, operating charges, interest on bonds, dividends, and sinking fund allotment, of $1,170,274, $680,750 less than for 1895-6. The gross earnings were $30,980,255 for 1896-7.

MR. STEGMAN'S MARRIAGES.

Inquiries Are Being Made in Hoboken About Them.

A man, who said he represented Morris Meyer, at 61 and 63 Park Row, New York, called at the Hoboken Health Board yesterday to inquire if Andrew C. Stegman had been married in that city. The records showed that he had been—twice, and both times by the same minister, the Rev. A. B. Richardson, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. According to the certificates filed by Pastor Richardson Andrew C. Stegman, twenty-eight years old, and Lulu H. Belgh, eighteen years old, both of New York, no address being given, were married Feb. 16, 1896. A second certificate shows that Andrew C. Stegman of 250 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York, and Regina G. Hagar of 209 West Twenty-fourth Street, New York, were married Sept. 28, 1896. This certificate is marked "second marriage."

Morris Meyer, who instituted the inquiry, is a lawyer. He refused yesterday to say why he sought the information.

The Rev. Mr. Richardson said he had performed both ceremonies, as the record showed, but he had no recollection of either marriage.

GRAND LODGE MEETING ENDS.

New York Masons Install Officers and Finish Their Business.

The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of New York was brought to a close at the Masonic Temple, in West Twenty-third Street yesterday. In the morning reports were received and accepted from the Committees on Constitution, Jurisprudence, Hall and Asylum, and Charters.

Hereafter 25 per cent. of the gross income under the direction of the Committee on Hall and Asylum will be set aside as a reserve fund, instead of 30 per cent. of the net income, as heretofore. Charters were granted to the following lodges: Oudawa of Mechanicsville, Bethany of Black Lake, Massapequa of Rockville Centre, and Depew of Depew.

The officers elected on Wednesday were duly installed, and all the miscellaneous business was cleared up. The proceedings closed with the presentation to the lodge of a portrait of the retiring Grand Master, John Stewart. It was the gift of his staff. Past Grand Master Ten Eyck made the speech of presentation, and the new Grand Master, William A. Sutherland, accepted it on behalf of the lodge. It was painted by S. Douglas Rogers.

THE COMMERCIAL CONGRESS

Plea for a Credit System Between the United States and Mexico Made by Mr. Hegerwitch.

REQUEST FOR AMERICAN SHIPS

Consul General of Uruguay Attacks the Tariff Bill—Capt. de Graca in a Letter to the President Suggests a Banking Scheme with Brazil.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—The International Commercial Conference held its session this morning in the Philadelphia Commercial Museum Hall. A number of addresses were delivered by foreign delegates, all of which related to the commercial, banking, and industrial conditions prevailing in the respective countries represented by the speakers, and in all of which suggestions were embodied looking to the increase of trade with the United States.

Eberoda Hegerwitch, delegate from the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Mexico, said that Mexico obtained the greater portion of its supplies from Europe. He stated that one important fact which led to this was that European manufacturers and dealers gave from six to nine months' credit to the Mexican buyers, and were also liberal in their extension of credit. He said there were no cash transactions in Mexico as there are in this country, and that the laws of Mexico gave strong protection to creditors. He suggested that American manufacturers should make a study of the credit question in Mexico.

Frederico Kunhardt, representing the Chamber of Commerce of Guadalajara, Mexico, took for his subject, "Mexican Banking and Trade," and gave interesting statistics showing the condition of the banking institutions of that country and their credit relations with the domestic commercial establishments, and with European capitalists.

Secret of England's Trade.

J. A. Robertson, delegate from the Chamber of Commerce of Monterey, Mexico, spoke on American trade in Mexico. He said, in the course of his address, that the reason Her Majesty's United Kingdom controls so much of the trade of the various countries is because she subsidizes steamship lines, and sends her emissaries of trade to the remotest parts of the earth, and says: "I want to buy what you have to sell and want to sell you something. I am asking you to take it home in my own ship."

Continuing, Mr. Robertson said the products of the Central and South American States will never be brought here until you provide some way to transport them. They want to buy your machinery and your manufactured products, and they want to interchange their products. They want to sell you hemp, and they want to sell you mahogany and a thousand and one other products of that glorious land.

Prudencio de Murguiondo, Consul General of the Republic of Uruguay, at Washington, spoke at length on the resources and commerce of Uruguay. In the course of his address he said he felt it his duty to present plainly the reason why commercial intercourse between South America and the United States is fettered.

De Murguiondo's Address.

"The representatives of South America," he continued, "stretch out their hands to you of the United States, asking that they may be permitted to trade with you by an exchange of products. But we feel that the efforts of this great institution, the Philadelphia Museums, to open up commercial relations with us, will be futile to a great extent, and entirely prohibitory as concerns Uruguay, if a tariff bill such as is proposed is passed by the honorable Congress of the United States. Our hearts go out to this great republic as our friend, but when you close the door of commercial intercourse in our faces we can do nothing.

"The products exported from Uruguay to the United States," he said, "are wool, hides, skins, and hair. A heavy tariff on these articles would act as a prohibition on their imports, and hence would prevent that interchange of products which is so greatly desired."

In his further argument in support of free entry of wool into this country, he contended that the inactivity of the woolen trade here and the closing down many of the woolen mills in the United State was due solely to the unprecedented importation of goods into which wool enters, and which are offered in the markets of the United States at lower prices than the manufacturers here could make like goods for and live.

Capt. Corderido de Graca, representing the Engineers' Club of Rio Janeiro, Brazil, discussed the commerce between the United States and Brazil and the means of communication in that country.

He said: "At the banquet last night he had presented a letter to President McKinley and that distinguished gentleman had informed him he would forward a reply as early as possible. A copy of the letter was read to the conference to-day. A portion of the letter is as follows:

The Letter to McKinley.

"It is our hope that your Government will endeavor to develop, by means of Congressional action, a system of navigation between our countries, which in the past years has been so sadly neglected, and for which everything is ready in both countries except the practical means to carry them out. In fact, I may say that people in both our great countries are suffering for the want of practical means of navigation, which is to connect them, and only need the stamp which can be had by legislation, the details of which I propose to present to our Government at an early date.

"It is also my intention to propose a plan for the establishment of an international banking system between your great country and ours, which will enable us to do business with each other without being compelled to pay a commission to England, which is the case at present. I have plans by which this banking system can easily be made practicable and mutually profitable, and it would be very wrong indeed if we were not able to carry them out. The very greatest financiers have assured me that an immense business can be done in a direct way between our two countries, and I already can assure you that some of the most solid banking houses of both countries are ready to go into the American-Brazilian International Company."

Prior to the adjournment of the session a resolution offered by N. T. Thompson of Johnstown, Penn., was referred to a committee without discussion. It recited that the value of the Commercial Museums to trade and commerce of the United States is so great, and its utility to all sections so important that it is an imposition that one city or State should be charged with their maintenance, and it recommended that the Congress of the United States should extend aid to the institution either by direct Governmental absorption or through financial assistance.

At 1 o'clock the delegates repaired to Chestnut Street Wharf and boarded the steamer Twilight for a trip of inspection of industrial establishments and other points of interest along the Delaware River. Protracted stops were made at the shipyards of the Cramps Shipbuilding Company and at the extensive Disston saw works. A visit was also paid to the League Island Navy Yard.

Work of the Building Department.

The report of the work of the Building Department for the year 1896 was printed in The City Record yesterday. The number of buildings for which plans were filed was 2,354, the estimated cost of which was $6,575,882. The number of new buildings commenced was 2,018; completed, 308; alterations commenced, 1,751; completed, 2,150. The number of inspections during the year was 70,938. Passenger elevators were inspected 5,800 times, and the Iron and Steel Inspectors made 247,865 inspections.

Hood's Pills

Are purely vegetable, contain no drastic drugs, and are easy to take, easy to operate. Rouse the liver, stimulate the stomach, cure constipation. 25c. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

FREE PUBLIC BATHS NEEDED.

The Academy of Medicine Appoints a Committee to Urge Their Erection.

A meeting of the Academy of Medicine was held last night at 17 West Forty-third Street. Dr. E. G. Janeway, President of the academy, presided, and about forty members were present. The resolution offered at the last meeting by Dr. S. Baruch—to appoint a committee to urge on the city authorities the erection of public baths—was brought up, and evoked considerable discussion. Dr. Baruch, in support of his resolution, stated that free public baths were of the highest sanitary importance to this city, and the approaching warm weather made it imperatively necessary that work be commenced on them without further delay.

He pointed out that the bill appropriating a large sum of money for the purpose had been passed more than two years ago, and still nothing had been done toward the building of public baths.

A number of other members of the Academy joined Dr. Baruch in his plea for speedy action, and the resolution was unanimously adopted. It reads:

"Whereas the laws of the State of New York have provided for the erection and maintenance of free public baths in this city, and have appropriated a large sum for their construction; and, whereas not one stone has been laid toward the building of public baths notwithstanding the fact that the mandatory act providing for free baths became a law April 25, 1895.

"Resolved, That the New York Academy of Medicine, regarding free public baths as of the highest sanitary importance to this city, appoint a committee to urge upon the city authorities the necessity of immediately erecting the public baths authorized by the recent act of the Legislature of the State."

Dr Janeway appointed the following committee: Dr. S Baruch, Dr. George B. Fowler, and Dr. R. Van Santvoord. They will take immediate action.

ALTGELD BADLY IMPLICATED.

Was a Heavy Borrower of the Defunct Globe Bank Under Suspicious Circumstances.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 3.—The report of the special committee of the Senate appointed to investigate the charges of misappropriation of funds of the University of Illinois by C. W. Spaulding, Treasurer of the University Board and President of the defunct Globe Savings Bank, declares that former Governor Altgeld was a heavy borrower of the failed bank, that he must have known of its condition when he recommended Spaulding for Treasurer of the University Board, and that H. B. Prentice, formerly in charge of the Banking Department of the State Auditor's office, was removed at Altgeld's request after having insisted on a rigid examination of the Globe Savings Bank's affairs. The report is in part as follows:

"Your committee finds that this bank was practically insolvent in 1892, and that Gov. Altgeld, at the time of his election as Governor, was both a stockholder and a Director in this bank, and as such should have been, and the committee believes was, acquainted with its condition. The committee further finds that a considerable amount of the Unity stock and of the Ogden gas stock belonging to Gov. Altgeld was in the bank as collateral security at its par value, and the committee finds that the Unity stock was not worth to exceed 50 cents on the dollar, and that the Ogden gas stock had no commercial value.

The committee believes that the condition of the bank was shown to Gov. Altgeld, and that Mr. Spaulding was elected Treasurer very largely for the purpose of furnishing funds for this bank, and for the purpose of loaning large sums of money to the Governor and to persons connected with that bank, and even to persons who are members of the Board of Trustees of the university.

AN AGED MAN ASTRAY.

Couldn't Tell Where His Home Is—Finally Found by His Employer.

In the West Twentieth Street Police Station last night an aged man, plainly dressed, sat with his head resting on his hands. He had thin gray side whiskers and a vacant eye.

"I'm trying to think where I live," he muttered. He thought a long while, and gave it up. He knew that he was Henry Crampton and that of late he had been living with a woman who once was Mrs. Hicks and who lived with her second husband, Martin F Holmes. Beyond that, it was no use trying to remember. He was sure, too, that he was a hundred years old.

The old man came over from Jersey City early in the evening. When the ferryboat reached this side, at Twenty-third Street, he did not get off the boat, because he said the boat was his only home.

Mrs. Martin Van Buren Holmes, whose residence is at 60 East Forty-ninth Street, called last night at the station house and took the old man away. He had been her butler for a great many years, and still lived in the house. Mrs. Holmes said she intended to go to-day to her Summer residence at Poughkeepsie. The old man wept when she went to him, and said: "I wanted to walk to Poughkepsie and get the house ready, but I lost my way."

EARLY TAKEN TO WEST POINT.

Fails to Find the Soldier Who Gave Instructions About the Cannon.

WEST POINT, June 3.—A United States Marshal having Thomas M. Early, the alleged cannon stealer, in charge, arrived here this morning. Early now says that it was a soldier and not a mysterious stranger from Newburg who gave him shipping directions for the crated cannon. The troops were all turned out so that Early could identify him. With the marshal he went carefully along the line, peering into each man's face.

He failed to identify the soldier and was positive the man was not there. The detective and Early then drove to the hotel for dinner. They afterward went to Highland Falls, searching, it is said, for the truckman who carted the articles away. The marshal and his prisoner went back to New York on the 6 o'clock train.

DEBS'S COMMONWEALTH.

Experiment of the Co-operative Brotherhood to be Tried in Utah.

DENVER, Col., June 3.—The Rev. Myron W. Reed, President of the National Brotherhood of Co-operative Commonwealth, of which E. V. Debs and Henry D. Lloyd are the chief promoters, said to-day:

"The experiment will first be tried in Utah. We have chosen Utah because the Mormons have already proved that co-operation in many ways can be made a success. Our idea is to establish co-operative communities of 1,500 people in each district. We believe that in a community of 1,500 picked as we find them, will be discovered about the right material necessary for the different vocations."

It is the intention to select a location for the first community next Fall, so that the settlers may move upon the land and break ground for crops next Spring. The headquarters of the brotherhood is at present in Thomaston, Me., where the National Secretary, E. W. Lermond, has his home. The total membership has reached 1,844.

PRINCIPAL SHAUL INSANE.

Had Failed to Pass in His Examination for Reappointment.

Oscar E. Shaul, Principal of the grammar school for the Coney Island District, is insane. On Tuesday last he was placed in an asylum at Utica. Mr. Shaul, who is thirty-six years old, and has been living with his wife and boy at Van Sicklen Station, was told when Coney Island was merged in Brooklyn that he, with the other teachers, would have to pass an examination to secure reappointment.

He prepared for the test carefully, and underwent it three months ago. He was confident he had passed until Monday, when he received notice from Superintendent Maxwell that he had failed and would not be reappointed. He brooded over this all Monday night, and on Tuesday morning exhibited marked symptoms of insanity. Dr. J. O. E. Hill was called, and decided to take Mr. Shaul to his relatives in Herkimer County. The patient became so violent on the way that at Utica the police had to be called in, and he was taken to the asylum.

A CABLE CAR ACCIDENT

It Occurred at the Foot of the Steep Hill in Upper Lexington Avenue.

FIVE PASSENGERS WERE HURT

The Car, When Going at Full Speed to Ascend the Hill, Stopped as if It Had Run Against a Stone Wall.

Five persons were painfully, but not seriously, injured in a somewhat peculiar accident to cable car No. 720 of the Lexington Avenue line yesterday morning at the foot of Duffy's Hill, One Hundred and First Street and Lexington Avenue. Several accidents have recently occurred at this point, and every precaution is taken in going up and down the hill, which is very steep. It is customary for cars ascending the hill to start full speed at One Hundred and Second Street in order to climb it more readily. Cable car No. 720, with John Shay as gripman, followed the custom, and after picking up about a dozen passengers at One Hundred and Second Street started off full speed for the hill.

At One Hundred and First Street the car stopped as suddenly as if it had run into a stone wall, and the passengers were thrown from their seats in wild confusion. The gripman pitched completely over the dashboard, and had the car not been brought to a sudden stop he would have been run over. Frank Higman of 230 East One Hundred and Sixth Street and Edward M. Davis, the conductor, of 1,551 Lexington Avenue, were hurled against the next to the last seat with force enough to break the back of it completely in half. The car was an open one, and Adolph Levene of 75 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and John Henrons of 2,027 First Avenue, who were sitting on end seats, were thrown to the street and were painfully cut and bruised. Dr. S. Mortus of 1,652 Lexington Avenue was near and looked after the injured men, who were sent home.

The other passengers were more frightened than hurt.

Exactly what caused the accident is not known. The railroad employes say that some mischievous boy placed an iron bolt in the slot, which jammed the grip, while the police seem to think that a misplaced manhole was the cause of it. The former theory is most likely, for when an attempt was made to start the car it was found that the grip was badly twisted in the slot, and it took an hour to remove it and start traffic on the line.

COLLISION ON THIRD AVENUE.

Cable Car Ran Into Horse Car at Fourteenth Street—One Man Hurt.

An up-town Third Avenue cable car last night crashed into the rear platform of a Grand and Forty-second Street horse car at Third Avenue and Fourteenth Street and knocked John Nelson, a hotel keeper of Perth Amboy, from the car to the street, injuring him badly. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The horse-car and cable tracks cross at right angles at this corner, and the horse car was going east to the Grand Street Ferry. The driver thought he had time enough to cross, and he signaled the cable car to slacken. He supposed the gripman understood his intention and would give him the right of way. The gripman, however, did not stop in time, and his car hit the rear platform of the horse car, crushing it into splinters. Several men who were standing on the platform to have a smoke jumped, but Mr. Nelson was unable to get off before the cars came together. A number of women in both cars began to scream, and in a few minutes several hundred people were gathered, and the report was spread that three persons were killed. The police called an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital, and the injured passenger was taken there. It was found that his hip was injured, his back sprained, and he had received internal injuries, but it is not thought they are serious. The gripman of the cable car, who said his name was August Sinclair, and gave his residence as 211 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, was arrested and taken to the East Twenty-second Street Station. He was released on bail.

ELEVATED TRAINS CRASH.

One Smashes into Another, Causing a Slight Panic for a Time.

An accident on the down-town track of the Second Avenue Elevated Railroad at Eighty-sixth Street yesterday morning caused a half-hour's delay in traffic.

Owing to the failure of the air brakes to work, a train drawn by Engine No. 57 crashed into the rear of one drawn by Engine No. 151. There was a slight panic, but no one was seriously hurt.

Wagon Smashed, Man Killed.

Herrman Seiffers, aged thirty years, of 239 Lee Avenue, Brooklyn, while trying to drive across the track at Pearsall Street and Bradley Avenue yesterday, had a collision with a trolley car. The wagon was smashed and Seiffers was instantly killed. The front of the trolley car was wrecked.

MADE TO SELL THEIR FISH.

Newfoundland Traders Complain of a British Warship.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 3.—Reports have just been received here of several difficulties that have occurred on the Newfoundland fishing grounds between American, French, and Canadian schooners and the Captain of her Majesty's ship Pelican. A complaint has been made against the Captain of the Pelican that he interfered a few days ago with a Nova Scotia schooner and compelled the Captain to sell herring to French vessels at 40 cents per barrel.

It is supposed that the commander of the Pelican maintained that the fish were taken in French waters. Other schooners, it is said, were treated in the same manner.

On May 22 two American schooners and several French vessels had a difficulty over the cargoes of the former, which the Americans were obliged to sell to the French. One of the fishermen, Capt. Ozon, says the warship had no right to compel the sale of the fish.

NEGRO HANGED AT MORRISTOWN

David Wilson Executed for the Murder of His Wife.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 3.—David Wilson, the colored wife murderer, was hanged to-day in the Morris County Jail at this place. The drop was sprung at 10:08 and in seven minutes Wilson was pronounced dead. His neck had been broken. As the drop was sprung Wilson was singing "I Am Going Home to Die No More."

The colored people of Morristown learned that it was intended to give Wilson a pauper's burial, and started a subscription fund to defray the burial expenses. They employed Undertaker Orlon Hughson, and the latter buried the body in the African Cemetery, just outside of Morristown.

Wilson killed his wife in a tenement in this place known as the "Folly" at noon on June 6 of last year by chopping her to death with an axe. Wilson was in the habit of going on sprees, but when sober was very quiet.

Funeral of Mr. Sloan's Granddaughter.

WEST POINT, June 3.—At Garrisons-on-the-Hudson to-morrow little Susan Duryea, the twelve-year-old granddaughter of Samuel Sloan, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will be buried.

The accident through which she lost her life occurred on Tuesday last. She was riding her bicycle, and lost control of it. She was thrown headlong into a small pond, which only a few days ago had been deepened, and was drowned. She was the daughter of Joseph R. Duryea, who lives at Garrisons-on-the-Hudson. Her mother is Mr. Sloan's daughter.

Dishonored Drafts.

When the stomach dishonors the drafts made upon it by the rest of the system, it is necessarily because its fund of strength is very low. Toned with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, it soon begins to pay out vigor in the shape of pure, rich blood, containing the elements of muscle, bone, and brain. As a sequence of the new vigor afforded the stomach, the bowels perform their functions regularly, and the liver works like clock work. Malaria has no effect upon a system thus reinforced.

BAD CHECK CAUSES ARRESTS.

A Bit of Worthless Paper, Presented at a New York Bank, Brings Two Brooklyn Men to Grief.

Two Brooklyn men, G. W. Hunt of 1,244 Fulton Street and Charles E. Arms of 1,308 Pacific Street, were arrested yesterday on a charge of attempted larceny and thereby, according to their account, put in a false position. Mr. Hunt presented a check on the National Shoe and Leather Bank at the bank itself, and it was pronounced worthless.

The check was made payable to bearer and signed by J. C. Ryan, a Cleveland (Ohio) dealer in bicycle supplies. It was given to Arms by Ryan, he says, and Arms lent it to Hunt, who was to have sent it to Boston. The latter took it to the bank to have it certified, he declares. The bank has no account with Ryan. Paying Teller Sayres consulted with the cashier, and Mr. Hunt was told to wait. He waited for some minutes and then went across the street to a saloon, where an official of the bank followed him. Seeing that suspicion was aroused Hunt went with this man to Nassau Street, near Beekman, where Mr. Arms was waiting for him, saying that he would show the man who gave him the check. Ex-Sergt. Charles Coombs, the bank watchman, came along, arrested both men, and took them to the Centre Street Police Court. Magistrate Flammer, who did not think the evidence convincing, was inclined to discharge the prisoners. Detective Reap of the Central Office asked to have them remanded one day. Arms, who was much unstrung, exclaimed: "For Heaven's sake, your Honor, don't do it! If you think we're guilty give us ten years, but don't lock us up for one night."

The Magistrate gave the prisoners half an hour to produce witnesses of their good character. Charles Clarke, a soda water manufacturer, of Centre Street, said that he knew Mr. Hunt's family well. The bank officials then said they were willing to have the men paroled until to-day, and the Court released them on their own recognizance. Their hearing is set for 10 A. M. to-day.

Mr. Hunt is an electrical engineer, and Mr. Arms an insurance broker. "My friends tell me," said Mr. Hunt, late yesterday, "that I have a good case for damages against the bank, and I may begin an action. It is a pretty pass if a man can't go into a bank and ask to have a check certified without being arrested for larceny. I had no intention of getting money on it; simply wanted to send it out of town. Surely if I had any dishonest purpose I wouldn't present a check payable to bearer at the bank on which it was drawn, and expect them to hand over $100 on it, without looking up their accounts to see whether the signature was right. Not two banks in the whole city would do a think like that."

Mr. Arms said that Ryan had given him the check in return for $70 cash, thereby paying him $30 on an old score Ryan owed him. "Ryan always seemed to have plenty of money when he came here," he added, "and I thought, of course, he had an account here. I had never had to cash a check of his before, but I had never detected him in the slightest dishonesty. This check I gave to Hunt to help him out on a deal of his with a party in Boston. He went over to the bank to see if it could be certified, and I waited on Nassau Street for him, as we were to go up town afterward. The first thing I knew we were both in the Criminal Court Building."

TELLER BOGGS $38,000 SHORT.

Dover, Del., Bank Officer Disappears After Fifteen Years' Service in the First National.

DOVER, Del., June 3.—William N. Boggs, paying teller of the First National Bank of this town, is a defaulter in the sum of $38,000. The peculation is have extended over a period of ten years, but the shortage has been covered up by false entries that escaped the eyes of the Bank Examiner.

Mr. Boggs has been employed in the bank for over fifteen years, and has always been regarded as perfectly honest and upright in all his dealings. He was not known to have any bad habits, and always seemed devoted to his family.

The letter and another received to-day were written on paper of the St. Cloud Hotel, Broadway and Forty-second Street, New York. In the last one he said he saw no other means than to end his remorse by death. The bank officials, however, believe Boggs is on his way to South America, as he was known to have at least $1,000 in gold on his person at the time of his departure.

The bank Directors are in session this afternoon, and while in the act of endeavoring to ascertain the amount of the shortage, received a letter from Mr. Boggs, dated yesterday, in which he acknowledged the defalcation, stated how long it had been in progress, and gave other information that will aid the officials in their efforts to unravel the tangle.

Harry A. Richardson, President of the bank, said to-day that the amount of the defalcation would reach about $38,000, but that the credit and standing of the bank, which are known to be of the very best, would not be affected. The depositor need be in the least alarmed," he said, "as the bank is perfectly solvent and able to meet any demand that may be made upon it." Mr. Richardson, as soon as the defalcation became known, telegraphed the Government authorities, besides notifying the American Surety Company of New York, which furnished Boggs's bond. The agent of the latter company arrived here on the afternoon train, and at once proceeded to the bank, where he was closeted with the Directors.

Boggs left town on the north-bound train leaving here at 5:13 on Saturday evening. Boggs has a wife and four children living here. Mrs. Boggs is prostrated at the news of her husband's downfall, and is under the care of physicians.

DR. McALLISTER NOT GUILTY.

Heresy Charges Dismissed by the Synod of Reformed Presbyterians.

BEAVER FALLS, Penn., June 3.—The case of Dr. David McAllister, charged with heresy by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, came up yesterday for trial before the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, sitting in this place, and the charges were dismissed.

Almost the entire morning session, however, was taken up with the report on church publication, and a strong feeling was developed in favor of a church paper being established. Finally the whole matter was laid on the table to hear the supplementary report of the Committee on Libel. The report recommended that the charges be dismissed, and requests Dr. McAllister to cease the publication of articles on the line of those referred to in the charges. The Synod received the report as a substitute for the former report of the committee.

The afternoon session was devoted entirely to statements made in the heresy case. At a special session of the Synod, held last evening, the Rev. David McAllister won a signal victory, when the supplementary report was adopted, thereby dismissing all charges against him and placing no injunction against him.

OWEGO SHOOTING MYSTERY.

Stranger Found Wounded Near the Erie Station Says He Is John Flood.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 3.—A man

AT WANAMAKER'S
CONTINENTAL BICYCLES

Prestige elsewhere is power in New York.

For Bicycles and Bicycle Belongings we are organized as though we had no other business. This is fully recognized.

Our bicycle sales grow rapidly upon the recommendations of pleased purchasers.

The Continental is the first Bicycle in the market made upon the models for 1898.

CONTINENTAL, 1898, $50
CONTINENTAL, 1897, $45
CONTINENT, 1897, $37.50

20th Century Lamps, $1.60. Banner Lamps, $1.75.
Veeder Cyclometer, 10,000 miles and repeat, 95 cents.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

SUGAR TRUST AND SENATE

Tillman Makes an Effort to Secure a Vote on His Resolution for an Investigation.

HE CAUSES A BREEZY DEBATE

No Apparent Support for His Demand that the Senate Purge Itself of the Charges Made Against It.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) made a motion in the Senate to-day to discharge the Committee on Contingent Expenses from further consideration of the resolution recently offered by him to investigate the relations between the Senate and the Sugar Trust.

The motion contemplated an immediate vote by the Senate on the Sugar investigation resolution.

Mr. Tillman, in support of his motion, spoke in his usual vehement style. He began by presenting a clipping from a Haverhill (N. H.) newspaper, referring to his recent speech on the Sugar Trust, and adding a query whether the proposed Sugar inquiry would be supplemented by an inquiry into the charges of ex-Senator Butler in connection with Mr. Tillman's administration of the South Carolina Dispensary law.

The charges against him were stale, Mr. Tillman said. He had met them before, and he read an open letter written to the people of South Carolina characterizing the charges as slanders. This was an attempt to divert attention from the Sugar scandal, the Senator declared, but the attempt would fail.

Mr. Tillman said he had come from the plow to the Governorship of South Carolina over the prostrate forms of those constituting the old ring, and had won him many enemies. All the crimes in the Decalogue had been charged against him. He had appealed to his people, and they had sustained him, sending him to the Senate after a heated canvass, in which Mr. Butler had sought to "flyblow" his (Tillman's) character. Now the same old eggs were brought forward.

If any man desired to look into his character, he courted the fullest inquiry, and any other Senator against whom there was the breath of scandal should have the charges probed to the bottom and the scandal dispelled.

Mr. Tillman said he had made no charges against the Senator from New Jersey, Mr. Smith, but merely had submitted the published charges now before the public, and, since the committee had made no report on the resolution, he now would move to discharge the committee from further consideration of the resolution.

"So that," he added, with rising inflection, "Senators can now put themselves on record as to whether they want these charges investigated."

Mr. Tillman dropped into his chair, but was quickly on his feet again. He had, he said, approached the Chairman (Jones of Nevada) of the Committee on Contingent Expenses and had been told by him that he was ready to report the resolution, but was awaiting the action of the other two members of the committee—Jones of Arkansas and Gallinger of New Hampshire.

Gallinger Makes a Reply.

Mr. Gallinger secured recognition for a statement of the attitude of the committee, he being the senior member in the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Jones of Nevada.

"Every man in public life feels the sting of false charges," he said, "and must the Senate pause every time such accusations are brought to spend its time and the money of the United States in pursuing these charges. If this was to be the case, then there would never be a Tariff bill or any other bill."

It was for every Senator, Mr. Gallinger said, to act as he saw fit on these floating charges, but not for the Senate as a body to take cognizance of them. As for himself, Mr. Gallinger said, he would decline to enter into an inquiry as to the character of the Senator from South Carolina or of any other member of the Senate. He protested against this effort to relieve the committee, which was proceeding with all due speed, in considering a question of this importance. In its own good time, and after the resolution had been carefully examined, there would be a report to the Senate.

Here Mr. Vest suggested that there was a precedent for ignoring charges against the personal character of a Senator. He referred to the attitude of Senator Thurman when an investigation was proposed against one of his associates. He had held that the courts were open for private redress, and that it was not for the Senate to undertake to right a private wrong. There had been no dissenting voice from this position, Mr. Vest asserted, and it was not for the Senate to put aside its public business to attend to the private character of Senators.

Mr. Tillman was again on his feet. The newspapers were trying to make a fire in his rear, he said, while he was engaged in a fire in front. His resolution simply sought to determine whether the Finance Committee was the creature of the Sugar Trust, whether Senators were the "tools and paid agents of the Sugar Trust," or whether they were here performing their duties as honorable men.

Senator Aldrich's Denial.

Mr. Gallinger, proceeding, said the people of each Senator's State must pass upon his character. Intimations and vague charges had been made against the members of the Finance Committee, and against the Senator from New Jersey (Smith.) Those who knew these Senators needed no investigation to show that the charges were false. But since they had been made, the Senator from Rhode Island, (Aldrich,) a leading member of the Finance Committee, had risen and made a special and sweeping denial to the Senate. So that it was the word of Nelson W. Aldrich against that of the correspondent of a New York newspaper. Which was the Senate to accept? Was there to be a moment's hesitation in accepting the statement of Mr. Aldrich?

"Can Senator Aldrich and the committee deny a hearing," queried Mr. Tillman, "when the paper making the charge offered to appear and prove the charge?"

Mr. Gallinger said this investigation of charges might go on indefinitely. Suppose another paper made another charge. Must the Senate start an investigation of that charge. And then suppose other charges were made. Must further investigations be started? Was that the kind of business the Senate must embark upon, instead of attending to pressing legislation?

Mr. Tillman was still standing at his desk, and hurled back the answer: "If these charges are false, then it is time to stop the lies spread before the public, this shedder of ink, and to punish the men guilty of the falsehood, and until you do so you stand convicted before the American people."

The time had not arrived, Mr. Gallinger proceeded calmly, when the American press was to be muzzled in the manner suggested by the Senator from South Carolina. The era of Spanish inquisition had gone by, and the men of the press, zealous in their duties, were not to be dealt with by such methods.

Mr. Gallinger then referred to the specific denial of Senator Smith. Again, he said, a Senator's word was against that of a correspondent. The charges were vague, and were aimed at Senators loved and respected by their associates. Mr. Gallinger closed with an earnest protest against "railroading" the resolution out of the committee in defiance of precedence and the usual courtesy prevailing.

"I desire to call your attention," again interjected Mr. Tillman, "to the fact that your side is railroading through a tariff bill, and as soon as it is passed, you propose to adjourn, so that if there is to be any sugar investigation it is time to begin it at once."

A Question of Veracity.

At this stage an exciting colloquy occurred which appeared to involve a question of veracity. Mr. Tillman said he had it from the Chairman of the committee (Mr. Jones of Nevada) that he was ready at any time to report the resolution back.

Mr. Gallinger said such an assertion could not be correct, as the committee had met on the day of the alleged statement by the Chairman, and had not reached a determination.

"The Chairman told me that he was ready to report," insisted Mr. Tillman.

Here Mr. Jones of Arkansas, the other member of the committee, arose and in positive tones declared: "The Chairman could not have made such a statement, as it was not so."

"But he did make it," again asserted Mr. Tillman.

"Then let him make it here," demanded Mr. Jones.

The Senators were facing each other, and the exchange was direct and personal.

Mr. Tillman said he had seen that the Republican Senators had "caucused" at a dinner, and had decided not to support this investigation. Was this another lie? The Democratic Senators also, were said to be opposed to investigation.

"But," he added, turning to his associates, "if there is rascality we ought to know it. It lies with you by your votes to be relieved of the charges before the American people."

Mr. Jones of Arkansas of the committee gave assurance that the resolution would be reported in due time, unless taken away from the committee.

"But, aside from this," proceeded Mr. Jones, "I cannot shut my eyes to facts connected with this subject. I believe the Senate of the United States is an honorable body. I believe Senators are gentlemen—as a rule."

There was a hum of suppressed laughter at this qualification.

Mr. Jones went on to say that many Senators came here time and again, repeatedly honored by the States, and it was not for the Senate to say whether or not sovereign States selected men of character and integrity.

Here Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts demanded a vote on the motion, and Mr. Gallinger moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. Tillman again arose. In view of the fact that two members of the committee had given assurance that the resolution would be reported, he would, he said, withdraw the motion, so that Senators could vote on the main question, when presented, without complications as to committee procedure.

For a moment it looked as though the vote would be taken, despite the withdrawal of the motion, as the Vice President stated the question and was about to call for the vote.

Mr. Berry of Arkansas and others insisted that a Senator had a right to withdraw a motion at any time before a vote.

"The Chair understood that the Senator expressed his willingness to withdraw the motion," stated the presiding officer.

"I did," Tillman replied, "but if you want it, you can't bother me."

"Does the Senator withdraw the resolution?" queried the presiding officer, rather sharply.

"I withdraw it," answered Mr. Tillman. This closed the incident.

PARTISAN FIGHT IN HOUSE.

Minority Suppressed by the Speaker and His Party in an Effort to Do Something About Cuba.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Mr. Terry (Dem., Arkansas,) rose to a question of privilege as soon as the journal had been approved in the House to-day. His question of privilege, he said, vitally affected the rights and privileges of the House.

"I am a Southern man and a Democrat," said he, "I believe in justice and hate injustice—"

Here the Speaker interrupted Mr. Terry rather sharply, and directed him to state his question of privilege.

"It affects the appointment of committees," replied Mr. Terry.

"The House has already decided that question," observed the Speaker.

"But this relates to a particular committee," said Mr. Terry.

"The gentleman must state his question of privilege," reiterated the Speaker. "The time of the House cannot be stopped in this fashion."

"We have plenty of time," shouted Mr. Terry.

"That depends," retorted the Speaker, sarcastically, "upon the relation of time to what is going on." (Laughter on the Republican side.)

Thereupon Mr. Terry read a long resolution with several "whereases." It recited the deep interest the people had in the Cuban question, the passage of the belligerency resolution by the Senate, and the necessity for its due and orderly consideration by a committee of the House, and concluded with a declaration of the sense of the House that the Committee on Foreign Affairs should be appointed immediately.

Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.,) made the point of order, which the Speaker sustained.

Mr. Terry asked to be heard on that point. Shouts of "Regular order!" came from the Republicans.

"Does the gentleman appeal from the Chair's decision?" asked the Speaker.

Mr. Terry seemed to evade a direct answer to the Speaker's question, which was several times repeated, by shouting that he had authorities to demonstrate that a question of this sort should be decided by the House—not by the Speaker. Then the Speaker dropped his gavel with a resounding whack, and directed Mr. Terry to resume his seat.

Subsequently, when Mr. Terry declared that he intended to enter an appeal, the Speaker entertained it.

Mr. Payne immediately moved to lay the appeal on the table, and with Mr. Terry still clamoring to be heard, the vote was taken and the motion, on a rising vote, carried—99 to 60.

The Speaker Sustained.

The yeas and nays were demanded by Mr. Terry, and the roll was called. The appeal was laid on the table—90 to 65, present, and paired, 28.

Under the special order adopted on Tuesday, the House then proceeded with the consideration of the Frye bill to prevent collisions on certain harbors, rivers, and inland waters of the United States. Mr. Payne, (N. Y.,) in charge of the bill, offered amendments suggested by the International Marine Commission and by the Treasury Department. After some desultory debate, the amendments were adopted.

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.,) took occasion to taunt the Republicans with sitting idly by while thousands of bills which should be considered were slumbering. Many of these bills, he said, were for the relief of old soldiers.

Mr. Payne replied that the Republicans were entirely satisfied with the situation. "We don't propose," said he, "to lay a single straw in the way of the Senate's action on the Tariff bill [Republican applause.] As to the old soldiers, they will be taken care of as soon as the Treasury can be replenished. The Republicans have confidence in their Executive. They are willing to trust him to take care of the Cuban question. But he must be given time to examine the situation."

"How much time?" inquired Mr. King (Dem., Utah.)

"Certainly enough time to send a Commissioner to Cuba to report the situation," replied Mr. Payne.

Payne in Defense of Reed.

With some passion, Mr. Payne also declared that the Republicans to a man stood by the Speaker.

"We have sat by day after day," said he, "and seen him insulted because we know insults from that side of the House could not hurt him. We saw it tried in 1890 and 1891. We saw him attacked, insulted, and even abused with foul names, but the abuse recoiled upon its authors, and the country sustained the Speaker.

"Evidently there are still those over there [pointing to the Democratic side] who believe they can gain some notoriety or fame by hurling insults at the gentleman whose place in the chair estops him from defending himself." [Republican applause.]

Mr. Payne's remarks aroused the Democrats, and several of them desired to reply. When, therefore, Mr. Payne cut them off by demanding the previous question, they began to filibuster. Mr. Fleming (Dem., Ga.,) made the point of no quorum, but on a roll call the Speaker succeeded in counting just the requisite number. The bill was then passed, and Mr. Sherman (Rep., N. Y.,) presented the conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill. The report was agreed to without debate or division.

Mr. Stevens (Dem., Tex.,) asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the Senate resolution making an appropriation of $10,000 for the relief of the flood sufferers at El Paso, Tex.

Mr. Loud (Rep., Cal.,) said this resolution was the logical outcome of the policy heretofore pursued of making appropriations for the sufferers in the flood districts of the Mississippi. Here was a request to aid a single city. If Congress was to appropriate money to relieve distress in the case of a single city why could not any other city apply to Congress for relief in the event of any sort of disaster, such as a conflagration. Texas was a great State, amply able to take care of her people. Still, Mr. Loud said he would not object.

Mr. Slayden of Texas supported the resolution.

Mr. Cannon offered a substitute for the resolution to make the $10,000 available out of the unused balance of the appropriation made for the Mississippi flood sufferers. The substitute was passed.

The Senate bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Clinch River at Kingston, Tenn., was passed.

Then, at 3:50 P. M., the House adjourned until Monday.

AMERICA'S DEAD DESECRATED.

State Department to Investigate Stories from Buena Vista.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—In the Senate today Mr. Vest of Missouri offered a resolution reciting that the skeletons of American soldiers killed at Buena Vista in 1847 were now exhumed, and asking the State Department to investigate the subject and report the facts to Congress.

A letter was read in this connection from Consul General Crittenden, saying the matter should receive the attention of the authorities at Washington. A clipping was inclosed saying that the bones of American soldiers were bleaching in the sun. The resolution was then agreed to.

SIR JULIAN TO GO ABROAD.

British Ambassador Will Spend the Summer in England.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, called at the State Department to-day. He gave notice that he expects to go to London with his family, sailing on June 24, with the intention of being absent from Washington about four months. The Summer home of the embassy will be at Newport or Manchester-by-the-Sea, just which has not been determined.

PERU TO PROTECT FOREIGNERS.

Steps to Prevent a Repetition of the Killing of an American.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Department of State has been informed by the legation at Lima, Peru, that the necessary orders for establishing an officer and a small garrison in Perene district, specially charged to protect the lives and interests of foreign settlers, have been given.

This measure of protection is understood to have been adopted as a result of the representations made by our Chargé, Mr. Neil, touching the killing of an American citizen named Whalen in the District of Perene last February.

THE PRESIDENT'S ITINERARY.

He Will Start for the Nashville Exposition Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The President, who returned to Washington from Philadelphia to-day, has modified the plans for his trip to the Nashville Expcsition so as to leave here at noon on Wednesday, instead of 9 A. M., June 10, as originally planned. This is to allow him to be at Nashville on Ohio Day.

The special train will leave here over the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, stopping over Wednesday night at Hot Springs, and will reach Nashville at 7:30 A. M., June 11. Returning, the party will leave Nashville via the Southern Railway at 4 P. M., June 12, reaching Chattanooga at 9:30 P. M., spending Sunday there. The special will leave Chattanooga at 12:10 A. M. Sunday night, arriving at Asheville, N. C., at 10 A. M., Monday, leaving there at 5 P. M., and reaching Washington about 7:30 A. M. on June 15.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New York—Bristol Springs, A. W. Hovey; Catatonk, A. F. Perkins; Ellery, E. E. Barns; Jack Reef, L. R. Pickard; Masonville, C. E. Wade; Northampton, E. N. Humphrey; Oswego Falls, F. M. Preston; Taylor Centre, W. G. Albro.

New Jersey—Layton, J. N. Miller.

Brig. Gen. Misner to Retire.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Brig. Gen. John K. Misner, recently promoted from Colonel of the Tenth Cavalry, has filed his application for retirement on account of service. The application will be granted, and the nomination of his successor as Brigadier General, who will be Col. Henry C. Merriam of the Seventh Infantry, probably will go to the Senate next week.

Seven Desert from the New York.

BOSTON, June 3.—Word was received at Police Headquarters from the Charlestown Navy Yard to-day that seven bluejackets belonging to the flagship New York, now lying at this port, had deserted. The customary $20 will be paid for the return of each one.

FOREIGN TRADE RELATIONS

Sample Warehouses for American Goods to be Established in Important Ports in Different Countries.

FIRST ONE IN CARACAS

It Will Be a Permanent Exhibition and a Bureau of Information for Venezuelan Buyers and Members of the National Association of Manufacturers.

For the purpose of extending the foreign trade relations of the United States, the National Association of Manufacturers proposes to establish a series of sample warehouses for American goods in important ports of entry in various countries. Special Commissioners were sent some time ago to European, Asiatic, and South American cities to investigate and report upon the feasibility of establishing such sample warehouses, and favorable reports have already been received from several cities, including Tokio, in Japan; Shanghai, in China, and Caracas, in Venezuela.

It has been determined to locate the first of these warehouses in Caracas, and the plans have been so far matured that applications for exhibition space are now being booked. About a year ago President Theodore C. Search sent a representative of the National Association of Manufacturers to Caracas to negotiate with the Venezuelan Government for a grant of certain advantages for the establishment of an exhibition warehouse. The desired concession was obtained, and the Government of Venezuela has manifested its intention to co-operate earnestly with the National Association of Manufacturers in the development of its scheme. Mr. Rudolf Dolge of New York, a member of the association, went to Caracas last January specially commissioned to make a thorough investigation of trade conditions in Venezuela, and to perfect the plan for the establishment of the American sample warehouse. Mr. Dolge returned a few weeks ago, and as the result of his labors the project has assumed definite shape. He met with much encouragement in Venezuela and became deeply impressed with the importance of arousing American manufacturers to look outside of their own country for a market for their goods.

The Warehouse in Caracas.

A prospectus of the proposed sample warehouse in Caracas has just been issued explaining in detail the objects of the warehouse, and shows the building which is to be used for this purpose. The building is an imposing edifice, constructed in the usual South American style, and occupying one of the most prominent locations in the City of Caracas. The purpose of the warehouse is to show American goods to the people of Venezuela, and to enable them thus to become thoroughly familiar with articles made in the United States, with a view to placing their orders in this country. It is intended that this warehouse shall be a model exposition of American goods suitable for the South American market.

American trade has for years been at a great disadvantage throughout South America, because of the absence of direct representation of the American manufacturers. The English, German, French, and other European manufacturers have many branch establishments in the principal South American trade centres, where their goods are carried in stock, and where they can be seen by the intending purchaser. Only in rare instances are American manufacturers thus represented, and their goods, consequently, are less known.

A Permanent Exhibition.

The Caracas warehouse is intended to serve as a permanent exhibition and as a bureau of information both for Venezuelan buyers and for the members of the association, rather than as a store for the actual sale of goods. The warehouse is not designed to compete with export merchants who now handle the bulk of the business between the United States and Venezuela, but its aim is to bring American goods before the buyers in Venezuela more prominently than is possible by any other means now available. The Government of Venezuela has manifested its friendly disposition by granting to the association the privilege of entering samples for exhibition free of duty until sold. As the duties in Venezuela are very high, this privilege is of material advantage to those who desire to develop their trade in that country.

At Half Freight Rates.

The "Red D" Steamship Line of this city has offered to carry the American exhibits to Caracas at one-half the regular freight rates. It is not intended that this exhibition warehouse shall be operated with any view to profit for the National Association of Manufacturers. It is designed to be only self-sustaining. With this end in view the scale of charges has been framed upon such a basis as to make the facilities of the warehouse available to exhibitors at the lowest possible cost. The charges for space range from $5 down to $2 per square foot, the price being based upon the amount of space used by the exhibitor, with a minimum charge of $25 per annum for the smallest amount of space taken.

Former Governor Roswell P. Flower is taking an interest in this sample-warehouse project. He wrote to the President of the National Association recently, as follows: "I believe that if the manufacturers of this country would show samples of goods in Venezuela it would not be long before a market would be open to American manufacturers. It would be a new market for our goods, and my firm belief is that our manufacturers have only to establish a sample warehouse there in order to reap benefits."

Flint, Eddy & Co. wrote, a few days ago: "We believe that such a sample warehouse, with proper attention and direction, would be of great service in developing American trade with Venezuela. Of course success must depend in this endeavor upon constant work and the selection of proper means and ends. * * * Venezuela is an important and promising field for American goods, and it seems to us another proof of sound judgment on your part to have selected that country as the one in which to establish your first depot."

Negotiations are well along for the establishing of sample warehouses in Tokio and Shanghai, on a larger scale than in Caracas.

BICYCLE STORE BURNED.

Belief that the Bard Cycle Place in Westfield Was Fired by Burglars.

WESTFIELD, N. J., June 3.—Fire at 1 o'clock this morning totally destroyed the stock of bicycles in the Bard Cycle Company's store at this place. Loss about $3,000, partly covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin.

The theory of the authorities is that the store was first broken into by burglars, who after robbing it set the place on fire.

This place has been visited by burglars a number of times recently. Yesterday they entered the home of Charles Young and secured a small sum of money and a gold watch. Burglars also made attempts to force an entrance into the houses of A. K. Jones of Summit Avenue, Frank Smith, and W. C. Ferrar of Westfield Avenue, but were frightened away.

AN AGED WIDOW ROBBED.

Mrs. Buergin of Egg Harbor City Murderously Assaulted.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., June 3.—Thieves entered the house of Mrs. Elizabeth Buergin, an aged widow living on the outskirts of this city, early this morning, and, after murderously assaulting her, robbed the house.

The woman was struck on the head and face with a club, and one of the intruders choked her into insensibility. While she was unconscious a search of the house was made. The thieves secured $47 and some valuables, as well as valuable documents. Mrs. Buergin recovered consciousness while her room was being searched. John Leyhmer and his wife were arrested this afternoon on suspicion of knowing something about the affair.

The Rev. Adam Boley a Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—The Rev. Adam Boley, pastor of a Luthern Church in the northeastern section of the city, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself in a room at the Swiss Hotel, a third-class hostelry, at Third and Buttonwood Streets. No cause is known.

WORK ON THE TARIFF BILL

The Senate Spends Another Day Considering Paragraphs in the Metal Schedules.

EFFORTS TO CUT RATES FAIL

Finance Committee Sustained on Every Proposition Submitted to a Vote—The Sugar Schedule Will Be Reached Soon.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—When the Tariff bill was taken up in the Senate to-day, Paragraph No. 149 relating to penknives, razors, &c., was the subject of immediate consideration.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas criticised sharply the provisions of the paragraph, asserting there could be no possible justification for the high rates unless it should be found in the evident determination to force the American people to buy the expensive knives of American manufacture by rendering it impossible to secure the cheaper articles.

He asserted that there had been a conspiracy on the part of the cutlery manufacturers, not only to increase rates, but to unload at a profit of 400 per cent. He said the proposed tariff on some grades of shears and scissors not made in this country amounted to 225 per cent., and said the increased cost would be a direct tax on the poorer people.

High rates of duty, he argued, were a premium on trusts, and where trusts existed competition was out of the question. Mr. Jones read a statement from a wholesale dealer asserting that some of the rates on pocket knives would reach as high as 340 per cent. Mr. Jones said in conclusion he feared his appeal would fall on deaf ears on the Republican side, but there was consolation in the fact there would be an appeal to the American people.

Pensions to Manufacturers.

Mr. Turpie followed in a general speech directed at high-tariff rates on low-priced articles, which were made, he said, for monopolies. In many instances the bill was prohibitive, and would form a direct tax on the people for the benefit of trusts. This he pronounced an unpardonable sin and a crime against justice and public policy. The bill was in fact a bill granting pensions to the manufacturers and should have been referred to the Committee on Pensions. Mr. Turpie closed with a denunciation of the Republican policy, saying the Tariff bill was an effort on its part to redeem its broken pledges to its followers at the expense of the general public.

Mr. Vest offered a substitute for the paragraph, fixing 70 cent. as the maximum rate, was lost—23 to 31.

Mr. Jones offered an amendment limiting the rates to 60 per cent. ad valorem on the articles in the first half of the paragraph, including razors. It was defeated—17 to 29.

Messrs. Cannon and Pettigrew of South Dakota, silver Republicans, voted with the Democrats, and Mr. McEnery (Dem., La.,) with the Republicans.

The paragraph, as amended by the Finance Committee, was adopted.

Mr. Vest moved an amendment fixing the rate on table knives (Paragraph 151) at 40 per cent. ad valorem instead of the rates fixed by the House bill. Mr. White criticised the rates in this paragraph, saying he had been assured the rates would range from 40 to 250 per cent. on the articles included in the paragraph.

Mr. Platt replied that the schedule had been prepared by the Board of Appraisers of New York and had been considered especially equitable. The Vest substitute was defeated—23 to 34.

Shotguns and Pistols.

On Paragraph 154, relating to shotguns, pistols, &c., a new committee amendment was agreed to making the rate on revolving pistols 75 cents each and 25 per cent. ad valorem. Mr. Vest argued against the rates on guns, saying they fell heaviest on the grades in most common use. He offered an amendment reducing the rate on combination shotguns and rifles valued at not more than $10 from 50 per cent. ad valorem to 30 per cent. The amendment was defeated—24 to 32. The paragraph, with committee amendments, was then agreed to as reported.

The paragraph on cut nails was contested. Mr. Vest said the American producer had absolute control of the market and exported large quantities of nails. There was no competition from abroad, and hence no need of heavy rates. Mr. Allison explained that the rate was only a little above that provided by Mr. Vest and his associates in the act of 1894. Mr. Vest moved to reduce the rate on cut nails from six-tenths of a cent per pound to 20 per cent. ad valorem. The amendment was defeated—yeas, 26; nays, 33. Mr. McEnery (Dem.) voting with the Republicans, in the negative.

On Paragraph 157, horse-shoe nails, hob nails, &c., Mr. Turpie of Indiana moved a reduction from 2¼ cents per pound to 25 per cent. ad valorem. Mr. Turpie said horses were becoming so cheap that horse-shoe nails would soon become more costly than the horses. The amendment was defeated—22 to 32.

On Paragraph 158, relating to wire nails, Mr. Vest moved an amendment, making the rate 25 per cent. ad valorem. He said this was another instance in which the American producers controlled the American market and shipped heavily to the foreign market.

Mr. Jones (Ark.) stated that at the present time a combination was forming to control the price of wire nails, and at such a time should the Senate, he asked, increase rates and encourage this combination?

"High Stilts" of Protection.

Mr. Caffery criticised the rates in the bill, and said it was time for the other side to observe fairness and get off from "high stilts of protection."

The amendment was defeated—20 to 29.

On Paragraph 160, relating to cut tacks, brads, &c., Mr. Jones (Ark.) moved to substitute the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem in place of 1½ cents per pound. Rejected without division.

On Paragraph 161, relating to needles, Mr. Vest moved to strike out the specific tax of $1 per thousand. Rejected.

The succeeding paragraphs, up to 165, were agreed to as reported, except Paragraph 164, (cross-cut saws,) which went over at the request of Mr. Allison.

A contest was made on Paragraph 165, screws. In the course of the discussion Mr. Foraker (Ohio) entered the debate for the first time, and answered some of the objections made by Mr. Vest and Mr. Gray on the proposed rates. He said the manufacture of screws was extensive in Ohio, and he knew the rates to be absolutely necessary to carry on the business. For the last four years, he said, the Wilson rates were such that the factories had run at a loss rather than stop business and lose the American market.

Mr. Vest moved a reduction of the rates throughout the grades of screws, his rates being substantially those of the present law. The amendment was defeated—21 to 29.

On Paragraph 168, relating to wheels for railway purposes, Mr. Allison secured amendments changing the rates to 1½ cents per pound on wheels, &c., and a similar rate for the ingots, &c., used for manufacturing the same.

Aluminium (169 and 170) went over at the request of Mr. Allison and Mr. Quay; also bronze powder, (174,) at the request of Mr. Penrose. The other paragraphs up to 179 (lead) were agreed to as reported. The lead paragraph went over by mutual consent. Paragraphs 181 and 182 (metallic mineral substances and mica) went over at the request of Mr. Penrose; 183 (nickel) at the request of Mr. McBride.

A Question as to Sugar.

The bill was laid aside at 5 o'clock, and Mr. White asked Mr. Allison as to his plans for going on with the sugar schedule, which was but four pages beyond the point now reached. If it was to go over to next week Senators ought to know it in advance.

Mr. Allison said no plan had been made to have the schedule go over. But much would depend upon the health of Mr. Aldrich, who was now confined to his room.

"I think all will agree," said Mr. Vest, "that we ought to dispose of that schedule without any delay. It is an irritating and nasty subject, although a sweet one; full of scandal and suspicion, and I want it settled and out of the Senate."

Mr. Pettigrew wanted the consideration of the sugar schedule fixed for next Wednesday as he was to be gone early in the week. No agreement was reached, however.

At Mr. Allison's request it was agreed to meet at 11 A. M. to-morrow, it being understood that the early meeting was for to-morrow only.

At 5:10 P. M. the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

TARIFF REFORM COMMITTEE.

Representatives of Several Industries Will Influence the Senate Debates.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Tariff Reform Committee of the Tariff Reform Club has established headquarters at Room 77, Corcoran Building, and intends to maintain an organization until the close of the pending tariff legislation.

James G. Parsons is in charge of the undertaking here. Calvin Tompins, the Chairman of the committee, has been here for the last two days, and says that he has completed arrangements for the satisfactory conduct of the work. Mr. Tompins says that the presence of leading business men has been arranged for representing the following industries: Cotton, lumber, wool, woolens, linens, silk, paper, and tobacco.

Representatives from these trades and industries will be present in Washington in advance of the debate which is to take place in the Senate on each schedule, so that ample opportunity for discussion will be provided.

CHRONICLE ON THE TARIFF.

London Newspaper Points to Protection as Folly.

LONDON, June 4.—The Daily Chronicle, in an editorial on the tariff debate and the allegations that the United States Senators have been improperly involved in Sugar stock speculations, says:

"It would be hard to find a more striking instance of the folly of protection as the real cure of economic depression. While the British exchequer is full to overflowing, the American Treasury is suffering from a deficit. If we should be fools enough to begin this business of tariff tinkering, which destroys all commercial stability, we would soon find ourselves in the same predicament."

France and the Tariff.

PARIS, June 3.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Baron des Rotours, a Protectionist Deputy, representing the Fourth District of Lille, submitted a motion to raise the duties on American products if the United States fixes prohibitive duties on French products.

PHYSICIANS IN CONVENTION.

Association's Golden Jubilee Celebrated in Philadelphia—To Relieve Poor Doctors—Zoophilous Women Rebuked.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—The Medical Congress, under the auspices of the American Medical Association, began the third day of its session this morning, during which the formal jubilee exercises commemorating the semi-centennial of the association were held. After some preliminary business had been disposed of, Dr. Horner of Philadelphia reported in favor of the establishment of a relief association for poor and disabled physicians. Upon motion, it was decided to appoint a committee to bring about a successful realization of the plan proposed.

The report of the Board of Trustees, next submitted, showed receipts for the year to have been $43,505; expenditures, $41,811. The balance resulting, together with the Treasurer's balance, leaves a net surplus of $7,160 in the possession of the association.

Dr. W. W. Keen of Philadelphia then presented a paper on surgery. In general, it was a review of the remarkable advance made in surgery since the birth of the association. Particular attention was given to a description of the modern hospital, as compared with the old; also the great growth and advance of American text-books and American systems of surgery. These, Dr. Keen argued, take second place to none. The establishment of laboratories of research was vigorously urged.

Dr. Keen paid a glowing tribute to American medical libraries, particularly that of the Surgeon General of the United States Army. This, he said, is without an equal in the world, and is always at the command of the humblest practitioner.

At the conclusion of Dr. Keen's address the jubilee exercises were begun. The Presidents of all the State medical societies and the Presidents of State Boards of Medical Examiners assembled in a double line from the green room of the Academy of Music to the centre of the stage. Each wore a yellow ribbon. At a given moment, escorted by Dr. John Roberts of Philadelphia, N. S. Davis of Illinois, the aged founder of the association, walked between the two lines to the front of the stage. The delegates, their wives and daughters, rose to their feet and gave the veteran doctor a rousing reception. Dr. Roberts introduced Dr. Davis. The latter then proceeded to read an address, giving a brief history of the origin, growth, and principles of the association.

Considerable additional time was taken up by reading letters from others associated with Dr. Davis in founding the organization. Of these but three besides Dr. Davis are living. They are Drs. John B. Johnson of St. Louis, David W. Atwater of Springfield, Mass., and Alfred Stillé of Philadelphia.

Papers were read by Drs. George B. Johnson, President of the Virginia State Medical Society, and William Perry Watson of the New Jersey Society.

The following extract from Dr. Keen's address was ordered, amid cheers, to be added to the votes of the association, which was directed to be sent to the United States Senate, protesting against the passage of a bill prohibiting vivisection, now pending in that body:

"Animal experimentation has had also a very large share in the development of modern surgery. The whole question of the introduction of animal ligatures was begun in America by Physick, who used buckskin, and his follower, Dorsey, who used kid, and cut both of which Hartshorne, who used parchment, and Bellinger and Eve, the tendon of the deer; and has been solved principally by experiment upon animals, in order to determine accurately the behavior of such ligatures in the tissues. Only professional hearers can appreciate what a boon to humanity this single achievement has been.

"Modern cerebral surgery also owes its existence and success almost wholly to cerebral localization and anti-sepsis, both of which were first studied by experiment upon animals, and later by the application of the knowledge so gained to man. Bacteriology would not now exist as a science, nor would accurate modern surgery and a large part of modern medicine be possible, had experiments upon animals been prohibited, as some zoophilous women, who love dogs better than men, women, and even little children, desire."

After transacting some unimportant miscellaneous business, the convention adjourned until to-morrow.

Denver will probably be selected as the next place of meeting.

GOLD BRICK MEN ESCAPE.

Elaborate Outfit Captured at the Ogdensburg Station.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., June 3.—The United States Treasury officers have made an important capture of the outfit of a gang of gold-brick swindlers. They have been operating in this vicinity and arrived here over the New York Central Railroad.

Their paraphernalia seized at the station includes two handsome "gold bricks," each weighing forty-two pounds, a quantity of pure gold fillings, and trunk full of wigs, false whiskers, dress suits, and farmer's suits. A valise also belonging to the swindlers contained an outfit of a man represented as the United States Assayer from the Government Mint at Philadelphia.

It contained official headings and signatures with introductory letters and assaying blanks. One of the swindlers presented a check at the station for his baggage, but hearing a call for an officer stepped outside and disappeared. Both men made good their escape, leaving their baggage.

A Reading, Penn., Farmer Shot.

READING, Penn., June 3.—Christopher Becker, a prominent farmer of Oley township, near here, was shot dead last night by Frantz Krause. Krause says that while they were standing in the barnyard he (Krause) picked up a gun, when it was accidentally discharged. Krause was taken to jail. Becker was fifty-three years old, and quite wealthy.

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JAPAN VEXED AT HAWAII

Minister Shimamura Not Satisfied with the Government's Reply to His Demands.

SAYS HE MAY RETURN HOME

Another Attempt to be Made to Get a Satisfactory Explanation of the Refusal to Allow Emigrants to Land.

HONOLULU, May 24.—The Government announced to-day that its answer to Japan's demands had been sent to the Japanese Minister. Minister Shimamura is not at all satisfied with the reply made by the Hawaiian Foreign Office. In an interview upon the subject he said:

"I do not consider what I have received to be an answer to my request for particulars, and I will make another attempt to secure one. Japan asks nothing unreasonable. She wants justice and fairness, nothing else. If she cannot get it, I do not know what will follow. The action of the Hawaiian Government in refusing landing to people who, Japan believed, after investigation made before the departure, were eligible, was a gross violation of the treaty. Now I have asked for an explanation of reasons for this Government

SEVEN RACES AT GRAVESEND

Blueaway, Casseopia, and St. Bartholomew Were the Successful Ones in the Three Stakes.

ON DECK HAD AN EASY RACE

Perkins Did a Lot of Foul Riding in the Sixth Race and Was Suspended for the Rest of the Meeting—Press Club Delegates See the Sport.

Two hundred delegates to the International League of Press Clubs were at the Gravesend race track yesterday afternoon as guests of the Brooklyn Jockey Club. They will go away from town with a queer idea as to the sort of weather that is dished up for the inhabitants of Greater New York. When they left the city on Manhattan Island it was hot, muggy, sticky, and enervating. When they got to the track they found a chilling wind that would have made Winter wraps most acceptable, for it was the sort of wind that cuts like a knife, and makes the flesh to creep and quiver. It was July in the city and April at the race track. As the greater portion of the party were ladies, it was anything but a pleasant outing for all save those who came from Boston or Alaska. They were naturally very much at home in that sort of a breeze.

Seven races were on the card, and as it was the first experience of most of the delegates at racing, they had a good dose of the sport. Some of them managed to keep warm by trying to run down "tips" on the winners. That, a sarcastic newspaper writer remarked, was about as hard to do as it was to find a delegate who was familiar with the workings of a newspaper office among the delegates or their entertainers, which was, of course, a remark that should not have been made.

Even the regulars had a hard time trying to find the winners, as but two of the out-and-out favorites, On Deck and Uriel, managed to get home in front in their races. St. Bartholomew and Casseopia were favorites in a way, but they divided the honors in their races with Declare and Miss Prim, respectively.

Theoretically the star race of the afternoon was that for the Gazelle Stakes for three-year-old fillies at a mile and an eighth. Practically it amounted to little. There were but three starters, "two sulkers and a sick mare," as one of the wits of the paddock put it. Casseopia has been coughing since her race for the Metropolitan at Morris Park. That story having received general circulation, she was not fancied at all by the plungers. They would not accept the short odds against her at the opening, so that she went back from 2 to 5 to even money, while Miss Prim was backed down from 5 to 2 at the opening to even money at the close. Yet Casseopia won the stake without any trouble. Leonora, the only other starter, ran in front until the head of the stretch was reached, but ran so slowly that Casseopia was able to loaf along and come away and win handily from Miss Prim in the stretch, the latter having no speed to speak of at any part of the race. It was the first victory for the big Morris stable since the opening of the racing season in this vicinity.

None of the cracks entered for the Manhanset Stakes for two-year-olds put in an appearance for that race, a field of nine of the commoners running for it. Of these Previous was the favorite, but he had apparently left all his speed in the stable and never had any figure in it. Instead, Blueaway took it in very handily for Lewis Elmore, while "Bill" Daly's Sensational got the place, and Swango ran third, and every one of them rank outsiders in the betting. Morris's Fixed Star ran for three furlongs like a race horse, and then "cut it" like a cur and finished away back in the ruck.

The other feature was the Mapleton Selling Handicap, for which Declare and St. Bartholomew were equal favorites, the latter turning out an easy winner, while Declare ambled along in the rear, as the hard track made his legs burn. Cromwell nosed out Brisk for the second money, the pair having a lively set-to, which lasted for an eighth of a mile, while St. Bartholomew was romping along ahead of them. Premier could not run a little bit, even under Taral's vigorous riding.

Eton Jacket, who was a good thing for one of the races at Morris Park, won the opening dash of five furlongs, for which Storm King was the favorite. Eton Jacket won only after a drive from Yemen, who showed a dash of his old speed in the stretch. Takanassee got his nose past the wire before Storm King, who failed utterly to run up to expectations. Titmouse was left at the post.

On Deck simply played with his field in the second race, and won as he pleased. The mystery was why the layers offered such good odds as 7 to 10 against him, as on the strength of his race in the Belmont stake at Morris Park, he was about a 4 to 5 shot at least. Yet Parmesan was played to beat him. He got the place, and so won a lot of money for "Pittsburg Phil."

The two other races were for maiden two-year-olds, and James R. Keene furnished the favorites for each. He won the first with Uriel all right, in spite of a lot of crowding. Perkins, who rode Prince Lee, was responsible for the trouble, and nearly threw both Vigenta and Brentwood to their knees before he palpably fouled Land Nymph, and knocked her out of any chance in the race. Taral, who rode Vigenta, lodged a complaint against Perkins, and substantiated it so completely that Prince Lee was disqualified, though he ran second, and Perkins was absolutely suspended from riding privileges for the rest of the Brooklyn meeting. The disqualification of Prince Lee gave Brentwood second place and The Dipper third.

The last of the maiden races, and the last event of the day, brought about a pretty finish between Water Crest, Dogtown, Come Quick, (the favorite,) and Babieca, who finished all in a bunch, and only heads apart, as named. Calculation, who went to the post with the Morris colors, refused to have any part in the struggle. She cut up so that neither Littlefield nor the assistant starters could get her near the starting barrier, and finally, after ten minutes of tantrums, Littlefield dismounted and was excused by the starting judge.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished in the several races, with the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for all ages. Purse $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02⅘.

1—Eton Jacket, T. P. Hayes's ch. f., by Whistle Jacket-Reply, 3 years, 110 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Hewitt)
2—Yemen, J. R. Sink's ch. c., aged, 123, 5 to 2 and even money.....(Shields)
3—Takanassee, Kensico Stable's ch. f., 3, 116, 6 to 1.....(Sherrer)

Storm King, 123, 3 to 1, (Ballard,) Prompt, 112, 20 to 1, (Penn,) Discount, 128, 8 to 1, (Taral,) Cassette, 118, 30 to 1, (Coyle,) Nay Nay, 114, 8 to 1, (H. Martin;) Sir Play, 116, 8 to 2, (Sims,) Purse Proud, 109, 30 to 1, (Thorpe;) Minnie Alphonse, 111, 30 to 1, (Doggett;) Titmouse, 117, 20 to 1, (Perkins,) and Tanis, 113, 40 to 1, (Clark,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds. Purse $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:44.

1—On Deck, Arthur White's ch. c., by Whistle Jacket-Semper Paratus, 105 pounds, 3 to 5 and out.....(Sloane)
2—Parmesan, Ruby Stable's b. c., 105, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(H. Martin)
3—Sunny Slope, Mrs. Jere Dunn's ch. f., 110, 8 to 1.....(Thorpe)

Shasta Water, 110, 30 to 1, (Hennessy;) Hapahazard, 105, 10 to 1, (Hewitt;) Trayant, 100, 20 to 1, (Neumyer;) Domitor, 107, 10 to 1, (Sherrer;) Vinita, 100, 40 to 1, (Powers,) and Imperator, 108½, 8 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Manhanset Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $2,000, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. Four and one-half furlongs. Time—0:56¼.

1—Blueaway, Lewis Elmore's b. c., by Getaway-Blue Mail, 115 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Thorpe)
2—Sensational, W. C. Daly's b. c., 119, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Martin)
3—Swango, c., J. B. Hayes's ch. c., 115, 5 to 1.....(Shields)

False Pride, 115, 6 to 1, (Littlefield;) Demagogue, 115, 10 to 1, (Penn;) Previous, 115, even money, (Sims;) Fixed Star, 115, 6 to 1, (Sherrer;) Midian, 115, 5 to 1, (Taral,) and Arquebus, 112, 4 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Gazette Stakes, for fillies three years old, of $3,000, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. One mile and a furlong.

1—Casseopia, A. H. & D. H. Morris's ch. f., by Friar's Balsam-Starlight, 117 pounds, 9 to 10.....(Littlefield)
2—Miss Prim, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, b. f., 117, 9 to 10.....(Taral)
3—Leonore; August Clason's br. f., 117, 25 to 1.....(Thorpe)

Won easily by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—The Mapleton Selling Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, of $2,000, of which $300 to second and $100 to third. One mile. Time—1:44¼.

1—St. Bartholomew, August Belmont's b. c., by St. Blaise-St. Bridget, 3 years, 105 pounds, 11 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Hewitt)
2—Cromwell, A. J. Joyner's ch. h., 5, 110, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Martin)
3—Brisk, Graham Anderson's ch. c., 4, 115, 4 to 1.....(Harrison)

Declare, 114, 2 to 1, (Sims;) Aurelian, 108, 10 to 1, and Premier, 130, 10 to 1, (Taral,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won handily by a length and a half; half a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens two years old. Purse of $75 to second and $25 to third. Four and a half furlongs. Time—0:57½.

1—Uriel, James R. Keene's b. c., by Sheen-Katherine II., 112 pounds, even money and out.....(Sloane)
*—Prince Lee, Graves & Co.'s ch. c., 112, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5.....(Perkins)
2—Brentwood, T. F. Emmons's ch. c., 112, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Sherrer)
3—The Dipper, D. Gideon's b. c., 112, 15 to 1..(H. Martin)

Vigenta, 114½, 10 to 1, (Taral;) Effie Haggerty, 109, 100 to 1, (Gifford;) Commercial Traveller, 112, 15 to 1, (Sims;) Strathmae, 112, 20 to 1, (Thorpe;) Siffleur, 112, 15 to 1, (Doggett,) and Land Nymph, 109, 40 to 1, (Coyle,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

*Calculation, 109, 8 to 1, (Littlefield,) went to the post, but was withdrawn.

SEVENTH RACE.—For maidens two years old. Purse of $500, of which $75 to second, and $25 to third. Four and a half furlongs. Time—0:57½.

1—Water Crest, J. G. Judson's br. c., by Water Level-Miss House, 112 pounds, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(Harrison)
2—Dogtown, J. J. O'Keefe's b. c., 112, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(O'Leary)
3—Come Quick, J. R. Keene's b. f., 109, 9 to 5..(Thorpe)

Babieca, 113, 7 to 2, (Reiff;) Jilted, 109, 20 to 1, (Sherrer;) Delicate, 112, 30 to 1, (Penn;) Red Gidd, 109, 15 to 1, (Powers;) Kilt, 109, 5 to 2, (Sims,) and Pontifex, 112, 20 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by a neck; a head between second and third.

RACING AT CINCINNATI.

A "Ten-to-One Shot" Wins the Clipsetta Stakes.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—Afamada, a "ten-to-one shot," won the Clipsetta Stakes for two-year-old fillies at Latonia in a hard drive. Mary Black, the favorite, failed to finish in the first three. Umbrella was the only one of the six favorites that crossed the wire winner. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Selling, six furlongs. Whaterlou, 101 pounds, (Nutt,) 4 to 1, won; Our Hope, 106, (J. Gardner,) even, second; Kitty B., 106, (Sherrin,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:17⅘. Carlotta C., Parson, Lawanda, Vice Regal, and Elgitha also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Cavalero, 110 pounds, (Jones,) 8 to 1, won; Remp, 107, (C. Reiff,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, second; Uncle Simon, 107, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:30. Henry Launt and Pierrette also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, one mile and a sixteenth. Umbrella, 104 pounds, (Jones,) 7 to 5, won; Simon W., 117, (C. Reiff,) 8 to 1 and even, second; Gaston, 100, (T. Burns,) 10 to 5, third. Time—1:49¾. Eddie Burke and Endurance also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Clipsetta Stakes for two-year-olds, five furlongs. Afamada, 108 pounds, (J. Hill,) 10 to 1, won; Martha, 118, (Clayton,) 9 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Uarda, 110, (C. Reiff,) 16 to 5, third. Time—1:03¾. Mary Black, Sophronia D., Dunster, Strathlou, Mary Lemer, and Lindolette also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Alabaster, 107 pounds, (W. Jones,) 7 to 1, won; King Bormuda, 107, (J. Gardner,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Wilfred Lauder, 110, (Murray,) 6 to 5, third. Time—0:58½. Mystery, Moriarity, Renfrew, and Ulster also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, six furlongs. Old Centre, 110 pounds, (Overton,) 8 to 1, won; Annie M., 103, (Randal,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Rheinstrom, 101, (Hirsch,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Ethelinda, Suydam, Sierra Goarda, and Blackheart also ran.

TROTTING AT PARKWAY.

First Trial of the New Law for Harness Racing Satisfactory—Heat Winners Get New Records.

Two contests among the trotters and pacers each afternoon at the Parkway meeting this week have enabled the patrons to get home in good season after seeing enough sport to satisfy anybody. Everything on the card was disposed of yesterday without a hitch, and the first trial of the new law for harness racing has been quite satisfactory.

The warm wave stimulated the horses, and though none of the miles were below 2:20, they were fast enough to give most of the heat winners new records.

As on Tuesday, both races went to outsiders, the victory of Delta in the 2:30 trot being the greatest surprise of the day. As a four-year-old this mare scored 2:29¾ at Elyria, Ohio, not far from the famous Forest City Farm, where she was foaled in 1890. After that Delta developed so many bad habits that she was never heard of, and when sold at auction in Madison Square Garden last Winter brought a small price for so well bred and speedy a trotter.

In the hands of A. L. Thomas, who trains at Belle Mead, N. J., the mare has become so tractable this season that she won a most creditable race on her first appearance this year. She did not get to the front until the third heat, though she was well up with Honey in the second one, when a tangled break left her behind again. She was steady after that, and a well-timed spurt enabled her to capture the third heat by a nose from St. Joe. With it came a new mark of 2:25¾.

Honey is a gelding, bred at Stony Ford, in Orange County, and now owned at Fishkill. He took a record of 2:33 at three years, and improved this twice yesterday when he entered the fast list. Wiltona, who sold favorite before the race, was so unsteady that she was never in the chase.

The 2:20 pace was over in three heats, as the brown gelding Haven had the foot of the party from the outset. Ambryon and Kathleen both brought better prices in the auction pools, the former an even-money favorite before the first heat. Neither of them could head Haven, though Kathleen gave him quite an argument in the opening dash, forcing the hoppled pacer to equal his mark of 2:20¼. In the second heat Kathleen was coming fast round the turn into the homestretch when her foot struck the wheel of Harrison T.'s sulky. This threw the Brooklyn sidewheeler off his stride and the mare dashed into him, both going down. Manee, who drove Kathleen, was hurled over the rail into the grass, and Rogers, behind Harrison T., was also unseated. The horses were stopped quickly, and as no one seemed responsible for the upset, they were allowed to start again.

Following is the summary:

2:30 Class.—Trotting. Purse, $500.

Delta, ch. m., by Nuggett-Belle Lambert, by Godfrey's Patchen, (Thomas).....5 4 1 1 1
Honey, ch. g., by Remsen, (Brinckerhoff).....1 1 4 2 2
Arigal, b. m., (Cherrier).....2 2 3 3 4
Sir Joe, ch. g., (Nichols).....3 3 2 9 3
Allie Tarr, b. g., (Devy).....6 7 5 4 3
Mary C., b. m., (Hendrickson).....4 8 11 6 6
D. L. Ward, W., ch. g., (Hollenbeck)..7 10 7 8 5
Superbus, br. s., (Hyde).....8 6 6 7 9
Molly T., ch. m., (Morrison).....9 5 10 7 11
Wiltona, b. m., (Arnold).....11 13 9 11 8
Saltillo, b. g., (Driscoll).....13 12 12 10 10
Mountain A., ch. g., (Duryea).....10 9 8 dr.
Robert P., br. g., (Arthur).....12 11 dis.
Hal, b. g., (Davison).....dis.

Time—2:28¾, 2:27¼, 2:25¾, 2:29¼, 2:26¾.

2:20 Class.—Pacing. Purse, $500.

Haven, br. g., by Simmons-Sister Milan, by Victor Bismarck, (Thomas).....1 1 1
Mithra, ch. m., (Howell).....7 3 2
Kathleen, b. m., (Manee).....2 7 4
Bellette, br. m., (Cause).....5 2 6
Ambryon, blk. g., (Sullivan).....8 4 3
Harrison T., ch. g. (Rogers).....4 6 7
Abram S., g. g., (Nichols).....6 5 5
Secret, b. m., (Moser).....dis.

Time—2:20¼, 2:23, 2:20¼.

Trotting at Fleetwood.

Next week the harness horses will have a chance at the Fleetwood track, the sport beginning on Tuesday and continuing to and including Friday. On Tuesday there will be the 2:24 trotting and 3:00 pacing classes, on Wednesday the 3:00 trotting and 2:12 pacing races, on Thursday races for the 2:20 pacers and 2:19 trotters, and on Friday purses for trotters in both the 2:15 and 2:30 classes. The purses in each instance are $500, divided as usual.

CROKER'S AMERICUS WINS.

Defeats Rosebery's Alazarine for the Riddlesdown Plate at Epsom.

LONDON, June 8.—At the third day's racing of the Epsom Summer meeting, to-day, Mr. Richard Croker's bay horse Americus, five years old, won the Riddlesdown Plate of 200 sovereigns.

The following is the result in detail:

Mr. Richard Croker's b. h. Americus, five years old, by Emperor of Norfolk, out of Clara D...1
Lord Rosebery's ch. f. Alazarine, two years old, by Bona Vista, out of Rose Madder.....2
Heligoland.....3

Lord Rosebery's chestnut filly Alazarine led until a quarter of a mile from home; Americus then came in front and won in a canter by four lengths.

There were four starters, and the betting was 100 to 14 on Americus.

The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's chestnut colt Lapwing II. finished third in the race for the Great Surrey Breeders' Foal Plate.

This race is for 1,200 sovereigns, (the nominator of the winner to receive 200 sovereigns out of the plate, and the owner of the nominator of the second to receive 50 sovereigns each out of the plate,) for two-year-olds.

The course was five furlongs, and there were seven starters.

The result in detail was as follows:

Capt. Greer's ch. c. Bittern, by Gallinule, out of Hirondella.....1
Mr. T. Cannon's ch. f. Our Queen, by Melanion, out of Reine Blanche.....2
The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's ch. c. Lapwing II., by Sensation, out of Lizzie Cox.....3

A MILE RECORD BROKEN.

Woodshed, the Pony Stallion, Does a Mile in 2:11 1-2, at Readville, Mass.

BOSTON, June 3.—At Readville track today the pony stallion Woodshed paced a mile in 2:11½. This is the fastest mile up to date that a harness horse has covered in a race. Crafty was the favorite in the race, but Lyle Sterling showed that the pony was made of good stuff. Woodshed was third in the first heat, but he took the three which followed very handily. His record time was made in the second.

PILLSBURY A WONDER AT CHESS.

Wins 27 Games Out of 30 Played Simultaneously in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—H. N. Pillsbury, the chess expert, last night played simultaneously thirty chess and six checker games at the Washington Chess Club, many of his contestants being skilled players in this city. After five hours' consecutive playing, the contest closed, Pillsbury having won twenty-seven games at chess and four at checkers. Three chess games and one checker game resultd in a draw, and one checker game was lost.

CONSULTATION CHESS GAME.

Baron von Hengerver's Opinion as to Which Side Won.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Baron Von Hengerver, the Austrian Minister, who acted as referee in the international chess match, has written his opinion as to which side held the winning position in the consultation game played after the regular match was completed, but has decided not to give it out until he hears from the British players. Little doubt is entertained by the chess experts of the House that the game will be decided against the American players.

KNICKERBOCKER YACHT REGATTA.

Thirty-two Boats Entered for the Races to be Sailed To-morrow.

Thirty-two yachts have been entered for the regatta of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club, which is to be sailed to-morrow. The start will be made off College Point at 11 o'clock. Following are the entries:

Schooners—Southern Cross, J. F. Phillips; Gabrielle, W. L. Schulz, and Graetina.

Sloops, 78-foot class, Whileaway, F. H. Boynton; 51-foot class, Moccasin, S. H. Mason, Jr.; Gossoon, P. T. Dodge; Alice, Oscar D. Dick; 48-foot class, Eurybia, Charles Pryer; Bel Ami, Daniel Noble; Gurnard, Louis J. Zoner; Glaucus, R. P. Glover; 38-foot class, Mignon, J. Fournier; Nautilus, J. J. McCue; Tempus, J. D. Billard, Jr.; 30-foot class, Hera, R. N. Ellis; Typhoon, H. Bullwinkle; 25-foot class, Willada, W. G. Newman; Rita, E. Eberspacher; Houri, W. Burton Hart, Jr.; 20-foot sloops, Hark, Colgate Hoyt; Keneu, M. Clark; Aether, P. T. Dodge.

Cabin catboats, 30-foot class, Leisure, F. B. Myrick; Frolic, F. Gauss; 25-foot class, Mary S., E. B. Hale; Dolphin, G. T. Montrose; Win or Lose, J. S. Appleby; Guanaricke, Robert Sands; Waltz, C. C. Converse; Argo, D. Mason; open catboats, 25-foot class, Violet, G. A. S. Wieners; Gladys, C. W. Schlesinger.

Howard Gould Charters a Yacht.

Howard Gould, according to a cablegram from London, has chartered the steam yacht Miranda of Sir George C. Lampson. Mr. Gould intends to cruise off the Norwegian coast this Summer. The Miranda is an iron screw schooner-rigged yacht. She is of 222 net and 397 gross tonnage, 170 feet 2 inches long, 27 feet beam, and 14 feet 7 inches deep. She was built by Ramage & Ferguson at Leith in 1882 from designs by St. Clair Byrne. Capt. Shackford will be in command.

Alterations for Asthore.

P. T. Dodge's one-rater Asthore is at Bay Ridge, having some important alterations made. Her mast is to be stepped six inches forward and the fin cut down. It is expected that the yacht will be much improved then.

Yachts Arrive at Newport.

NEWPORT, June 3.—Steam yacht Stella, belonging to Mr. Beckwith, and the Sultana, owned by John R. Drexel, from the westward, and yawl Jeannette of the New York Yacht Club, from the eastward, have arrived here.

Bits of Yachting News.

Ex-Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry sailed for Europe Wednesday. He will return in July, and the steam yacht Electra will then go into commission.

Ex-Commodore Philip Sanford will have charge of the steamer General Slocum, which has been chartered for the Atlantic Club's regatta on June 15.

The annual regatta of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club will be sailed to-morrow. The start will be made at 11 o'clock off the clubhouse at College Point.

The fortieth annual regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club will be sailed on Saturday, June 12. There will be races for all classes up to the forty-three footers.

Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan of the New York Yacht Club will arrive from Europe in a few days. The steamer Corsair will be in commission when he arrives.

Stoddart Won the Golf Match.

The tie-off game between L. B. Stoddart and Otto Hockmeyer, the two golfers of the Staten Island Cricket Club who tied last Monday at 89 strokes for the prize given for the best gross score in the club handicap golf tournament, was played yesterday, and resulted in a victory for Stoddart. The scores were higher than in the first contest, Stoddart taking 97 for the course and Hockmeyer 103. John R. Chadwick acted as referee. The scores are:

L. B. Stoddart—									
Out	5	5	4	5	6	6	7	5	6—49
In	5	6	8	5	7	6	5	6	5—48
Total									97
Otto Hockmeyer—									
Out	5	4	5	5	6	8	6	6	5—53
In	5	6	4	5	5	5	6	6	8—50
Total									103

Golf Notes.

The Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club is making golf a leading feature this season. The game has become so popular with the members that additional facilities were found necessary. The lease of the Clove Road links makes it the only club in the country possessing two golf courses. The club now has facilities for Sunday golf.

A golf match of especial interest to the golfers of this city and Philadelphia will be played to-morrow on the links of the Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club, between teams of eight from that club and the Philadelphia Country Club. The Staten Islanders visited Philadelphia last Fall and this is the return match between the clubs. The start will be made at 10 o'clock, and thirty-six holes will be played. For the first eighteen holes the course at Livingston will be used. The afternoon's play will be over the club's new links on the Clove Road, formerly the links of the Richmond County Country Club.

An interesting golf match will be held to-day on the links of the Knollwood Country Club between a team from that club and the Tuxedo Golf Club. W. H. Harriman, N. C. Reynal, and Lawrence E. Van Etten will probably play on the Knollwood team.

The Ardsley Club will be the scene of a good team match to-morrow, for a competition will be held on the Ardsley links with the team of the Fairfield County Golf Club of Greenwich, Conn. Findlay Douglas, the young Scotch golfer, who held the old St. Andrews championship Cup in 1895, will play on the Fairfield team.

The golfing fraternity of Southampton will have a treat in store to-morrow, when the Shinnecock links will be formally opened for the season. A members' handicap tournament will be held, and thereafter there will be something going on every week during the season. The course has been greatly improved since last year and is now 5,300 yards long. The new President of the club is Samuel L. Parrish, who is also Treasurer of the United States Golf Association.

TWO GAMES FOR NEW YORK

Young Seymour Pitched in Both Baseball Contests, and Did Some Fine Work.

FEW HITS FOR LOUISVILLE

The Left-Handed Pitcher Kept the Visitors Out of the Race—Some Bad Feeling in the Second Game.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	24	8	.750
Cincinnati	23	12	.657
Boston	24	13	.647
Pittsburg	19	13	.594
New York	17	14	.548
Cleveland	17	16	.515
Philadelphia	18	18	.500
Brooklyn	17	17	.500
Louisville	16	18	.471
Chicago	12	22	.353
Washington	9	22	.290
St. Louis	7	29	.194

Results of Yesterday's Games.

At New York—New York, 6; Louisville, 1.
At New York—New York, 10; Louisville, 6, (second game.)
At Brooklyn—St. Louis, 1; Brooklyn, 0.
At Boston—Boston, 6; Cleveland, 1.
At Washington—No game; rain.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 10; Pittsburg, 1.
At Baltimore—Game called in third inning.

To-day's Games.

Louisville in New York.
St. Louis in Brooklyn.
Pittsburg in Philadelphia.
Cleveland in Boston.
Cincinnati in Baltimore.
Chicago in Washington.

Yesterday was "Cy" Seymour's day to shine at the Polo Grounds. The erratic young left hander has not had a chance in the box since the poor showing he made in the two games he pitched on the club's Western trip. He had a task yesterday that would have bothered any pitcher.

He was sent in to pitch the first game against Louisville. He won it by excellent pitching, and felt so strong and fresh after the game that he was put in at his own request to pitch the second game. His efforts were as successful in the last game as they had been in the first.

About 3,500 persons were on the grounds when play was called for the first game, at 2 o'clock. Umpire McDermott had not made his appearance, and Sullivan and Dexter were selected to act as umpires.

Two errors and a two-base hit gave Louisville one run in the first inning, but in the following innings not another one of the visitors tallied. McGee went in to pitch for the visitors, but only staid in one inning. He was replaced by Fraser in the second. Only three hits were made off Fraser's delivery. The home team did not find it necessary to try to hit him, as he was very wild, and their patience was usually rewarded with a free trip to first. Seven of the New Yorkers were rewarded in this manner.

Seymour, on the other hand, pitched almost phenomenal ball in both games. He watched the bases so closely that base runners did not dare play over two feet off the base. On two occasions his marvelously quick throws caught base runners napping. He received splendid support from the team.

The work of the Louisville team was ragged and uneven, and was marked by bad errors.

Gleason played the same fast, errorless game at second that he has played every day. Warner received a round of applause in the fifth inning for a sensational running catch of Clingman's foul fly. The game was played slowly, and it was nearly 4:30 o'clock when it was finished. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	2	0	4	0	0
Tiernan, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Joyce, 3b.	2	0	1	2	1
Davis, ss.	2	2	2	4	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	0	3	1	0
Holmes, lf.	1	0	2	0	0
P. Wils'n, 1b.	0	1	4	1	1
Warner, c.	0	0	10	1	0
Seymour, p.	0	1	1	2	0
Total.	6	3	27	8	2

LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clark, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Clingman, 3b.	1	1	0	2	0
Werden, 1b.	0	0	10	2	1
Stafford, ss.	0	1	5	4	2
McCr'ry, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Rogers, 2b.	0	0	2	2	1
P'kering, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
W. Wilson, c.	0	1	12	0	0
McGee, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Fraser, p.	0	0	2	1	0
Total.	3	3	24	13	4

New York	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	—6
Louisville	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Stolen bases—Joyce, 2; Gleason, P. Wilson, and Werden. Double plays—Rogers, Stafford, and Werden; Stafford and Werden. First base on balls—Off Seymour, 4; McGee, 2, and Fraser, 6. Hits—Off pitched ball—By Seymour and Werden. Struck out—By Seymour, 7. Passed balls—W. Wilson, 2. Wild pitches—McGee; 1, and Fraser, 1. Left on bases—New York, 6; Louisville, 7. Umpires—Messrs. Sullivan and Dexter.

RESULT OF SECOND GAME.

The Home Team Won Again, the Score Being 10-6.

The crowd had increased to about 4,000 persons when the second game began. Umpire McDermott came on the field just as the two teams were about to line up for play.

Cunningham went in to pitch for the visitors, but was hit freely. He was put out of the game in the second inning by Umpire McDermott for kicking on a decision and throwing the ball over the fence in a fit of anger.

Warner was the first man up in the second game, and got his base on balls. Seymour cracked a single to Rogers, and Warner went out at second. Seymour raced around to third on a wild throw to Werden, and tallied on Werden's wild fling to third. Van Haltren went to first on four wild ones. Tiernan hit to Rogers, and Van Haltren came across the plate on Rogers's poor throw. Werden made another wild throw, and Tiernan made a try for home. Stafford overtook and touched him, but dropped the ball in so doing. McDermott deciared him safe.

The Louisville team attempted a repetition of Pittsburgs' disgraceful tactics of Tuesday. Cunningham was particularly abusive, and in sheer anger deliberately threw the ball over the fence. He was immediately ordered out of the game. McGee took his place. Werden retired at the same time of his own volition because of a lame leg. Rogers took his place, and Johnson was installed at second.

Only seven innings were played when the game had to be called on account of darkness and rain. Seymour pitched another excellent game, and only allowed four hits, making a total of seven hits for the two games. The lad has steadied down wonderfully, and is pitching a star game. The last game of the present series against Louisville will be played to-day. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. H't'n, cf.	2	2	1	0	0
Tiernan, rf.	1	2	1	0	0
Joyce, 3b.	3	1	1	3	1
Davis, ss.	2	2	3	6	1
Gleason, 2b.	1	3	3	3	0
Holmes, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
P. Wils'n, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0
Warner, c.	0	0	2	0	0
Seymour, p.	1	0	0	3	1
Total.	10	10	21	10	3

LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clark, lf.	2	0	4	0	0
Cling'n, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0
Werden, 1b.	0	0	1	0	2
R'g's, 2b.	1	0	6	3	0
Stafford, ss.	0	1	1	1	1
McCreery, rf.	0	0	4	0	0
Johnson, 2b.	1	1	2	0	1
Picking, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Dexter, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
W. Wilson, c.	1	0	1	1	1
Cun'ham, p.	1	0	0	0	0
McGee, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total.	6	4	18	4	6

New York	3	3	0	2	0	2	.	.	.	—10
Louisville	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	—	6	

Earned runs—New York, 8; Louisville, 2. Two-base hit—Clingman. Stolen bases—Joyce, Van Haltren, Davis, (3,) Gleason, (3,) Clingman, Clark. First base on balls—Off Seymour, 5; off McGee, 1; off Cunningham, 4. Hit by pitched ball—By Seymour, Clark; by Cunningham, Joyce and Gleason. Struck out—By Seymour, 1. Passed balls—Warner, 1; W. Wilson, 1. Left on bases—New York, 6; Louisville, 5. Sacrifice hit—Clingman. Umpire—Mr. McDermott.

OTHER LEAGUE GAMES.

St. Louis, 1; Brooklyn, 0.

President Von der Ahe completed another deal with the Philadelphia Club Wednesday. This time he secured "Kid" Carsey and Catcher Grady for McFarland. Grady reported yesterday, but Carsey is not pleased with the change, and it is very likely that he will rebel.

The Browns scored their seventh victory since the season opened, at Eastern Park yesterday. The game was a grand exhibition on the part of Pitchers McMahon and Donahue. The latter only allowed the visitors five safe hits, and still lost the game. The Browns won in the third inning, on safe hits by Murphy and Douglass and Donahue's sacrifice. In nearly every inning the sides were retired in one-two-three order. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	0	0	6	0	0
Jones, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Anderson, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	0	1	0	4	1
Lach'ce, 1b.	0	0	12	0	0
Shoch, 2b.	0	0	1	4	1
G. Smith, ss.	0	0	0	4	0
Grim, c.	0	0	2	2	0
McMahon, p.	0	1	0	1	0
*Hanivan	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	0	4	27	12	1

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Veriscope Pictures of Corbett-Fitzsimmons Contest—2:30 and 8:45.
CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—The Man from Mexico—8:30.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Round of Pleasure—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Mysterious Mr. Bugle—8:30.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—Louisville vs. New York—4:00.
ST. NICHOLAS MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL—Mr. New York, Esq.—Vaudeville—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1897.

Readers of the New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

SHEEHAN'S CHARGES.

That was a most unkind rejoinder of Mr. PURROY to Mr. SHEEHAN'S slogan of "New York for the New Yorkers." Any rejoinder would have been unkind, and for that matter illogical. You cannot demur to a war cry. But this rejoinder, impertinent to SHEEHAN'S sentiment, is particularly pertinent to SHEEHAN himself—"Buffalo for the Buffalonians"—when PURROY knows perfectly well that the climate of Buffalo is particularly unfavorable to SHEEHAN and has been for some years, and that he is acting under the best medico-legal advice in refusing again to tempt its rigors. It was a cold day when SHEEHAN left, but it will be a colder when he goes back.

But evidently SHEEHAN is of the opinion that the majority of the voters of this town, meaning the Greater New York, are of even more recent date than he, and have "acquired a residence" since the administration of Mayor STRONG began. On no other hypothesis can the "stupefying impudence" be explained of SHEEHAN'S manifesto. We published yesterday some replies to it in detail by the officials who are in a position to know the facts. They show in detail that the statements of SHEEHAN are not only not statements of fact, but that they have no traceable relation to the facts. Mr. WILDS of the Department of Public Works, the greatest of the municipal employers of labor, shows that SHEEHAN'S charge that 6,000 more men are now borne upon the city's pay rolls than were there in the Tammany time is impossible to be true. The increase in the appropriation for his department since the last Tammany year is about $500,000, which would not account for an increase of 1,000 men kept steadily at work. The Street Cleaning Department some time since issued a document showing that if the extraordinary expenses for which the administration of the department was not responsible were omitted, the increase in the expenses, notwithstanding the enormous increase in the efficiency, was not beyond the normal increase occasioned by the growth of the city. SHEEHAN'S charges are perfectly random and reckless.

In both these departments SHEEHAN'S charge that the alleged increase was made in order to "make places for friends and relatives of reformers" was shown to be absurd. This was shown by enumerating the men who held the same high places now that they held under Tammany. The difference is that they hold their places now by merit and not by favor, and for service rendered to the city and not to Tammany. Hence, on the part of SHEEHAN, these tears.

We should imagine that SHEEHAN'S endeavor to prove that Reform employed more labor than Tammany used to employ might be in the nature of a boomerang. But that is "politics" and SHEEHAN'S business. What is more to our purpose is that while SHEEHAN'S statements might be accepted in some distant community, his making them in New York indicates that he does not believe the memories of the majority of voters are three years old. The most amazing statement in his whole manifesto, as a proof of his reliance upon the ignorance of his fellow-citizens of what every resident of this island knew in 1894, is this: "We [meaning Tammany] kept the streets clean." A man who says that will say anything.

THEY ARE TIRING OF BRYAN.

Probably the strongest anti-Bryan force now at work in the country is Mr. BRYAN himself. Common stories about him are in the air. Some of the most curious come from Ohio, where the Democrats have been trying to organize and unite for the Fall campaign against HANNA. There was a hopeful prospect of union and a firm front. BRYAN came to Cleveland to insist that the contest be made on the Chicago platform, word for word and letter for letter, and now Democratic harmony is a vanished dream.

We judge that the silver leader's own friends and supporters are in rebellion or ready to rebel against his demand that every local and State canvass until 1900 shall be made on him and his platform. The correspondent of The Journal, a silver paper, says that "he has brought into Ohio with him the spirit of war against all who do not accept every word of the Chicago platform," and declares that "it is simply a question whether the fortunes of the party in its battle to overthrow HANNA are to be risked upon every letter of every plank of the Chicago platform."

The deductions of comparative pathology give us some comforting assurance about Bryanism. From its nature, the suddenness of the attack, and the general symptoms we can safely set it down as a self-limited disease, like typhoid, measles, and smallpox. It will not run on forever, but will leave the system when the germs have completed their cycle of activity. The germ is getting on pretty fast, especially in Ohio, where there are indications of a healthy effort to throw off the malady. In Kentucky the Democratic State Convention excluded all gold Democrats and was altogether Bryanite in its make-up and work. That is not so unfavorable as it seems. The microbe is doing his work thoroughly. He will be the sooner done with it and out of the way. The National Democrats will probably find means to teach the Kentucky Bryanites that the course they are pursuing does not lead to the offices.

Mr. BRYAN'S own confidence in himself as a sufficient issue for three years more is exhibited in a queer story about him told by The Journal correspondent:

"A few days ago Mr. BRYAN visited in Washington the owner of a Democratic paper which opposed him last year.

"'Do you know, Mr. BRYAN,' said the newspaper propietor, 'that you gave me a great deal of trouble last August?'

"Mr. BRYAN raised the outstretched hand of the newspaper man to his square chin and angular jaw. 'Feel that,' said the leader calmly, 'and tell me whether you think I am likely to give more trouble or not?'"

BRYAN knows perfectly "where his strength lies." Undoubtedly he has jaw power enough to give much "trouble" yet. But the unconcealed willingness of the Democracy of New York to have him omit their State from his political itinerary this Summer, and the grumbling about his arrogance among the silver Democrats of Ohio are signs that the magic spell of that jaw is broken.

RECIPROCITY VERSUS COERCION.

The Brazilian Minister made a noteworthy speech at Philadelphia on Wednesday evening at the banquet of the International Commercial Conference.

The purpose of the conference is to promote international trade among the people of South and North America—that is, to induce these people to buy and sell to each other. For this the international museums which were opened by President MCKINLEY are stocked with exhibits—constantly to be renewed—showing what each country has to sell. For this the National Advisory Board is formed, made up of representatives from all parts of our land, whose business it is to keep all informed as to their respective interests. For this is formed the International Advisory Board, with official representatives of other countries filling a like part for them. The whole scheme is one of large, liberal, intelligent, and organized advertising, a scheme to promote exchanges between different countries by systematic spread of information as to what each has to sell which the others may with advantage buy. It is based on the principle happily stated by Mr. MCKINLEY: "There is no motive to make a product if you can't find somebody to take it. The maker must find a taker."

Mr. MENDONCA, the able and acute representative at Washington of the Republic of Brazil, fully accepting Mr. MCKINLEY'S broad general statement, pointed out the curious way in which it is contradicted either in the actual commercial policy of the United States, or, far more and worse, in that which is proposed by the party now in power. He was, of course, too polite to refer specifically to either actual or proposed legislation, but the meaning of what he said was plain enough. Assuming the presence in Washington of "commissioners of the manufacturers and merchants of this country," he described the arguments they must use in "pleading our common cause under the dome of the Capitol." "They must," he declared, "have certainly said that the need of the times is not retaliation, but real reciprocity; that the North and the South have entirely different products, which can be interchanged with mutual advantage; that some of our raw materials are as necessary to you as some of your manufactures are indispensable to us; that the two interests ought to be harmonized, and not arrayed for conflict; that, if protection is to be the lemma of the Government of this country, it cannot be coercion for the other countries of the continent."

Then he proceeded to give some detailed and specific matters to which the representatives of the commerce of the United States must have called the attention of Congress:

"They must have said that there is not a good reason to tax the nitrate and wool of Chile; to discriminate in favor of Australia and against the Argentine Republic in overtaxing the carpet wool of the latter; to take from the free list the hides and skins of the Argentine, Uruguay, Brazil, and Mexico, as when the shoe pinches in Massachusetts it also pinches all over the eastern side of the continent; that the taxing of goat skins will either make the ladies of this country go bare handed or pay double for their gloves; that the duties on rubber would shut your factories, as the production of this raw material falls already short of the consumption, and you would have to buy your rubber coats and shoes, belts and buttons, as well as your bicycle tires, either in Europe or in Brazil, whither this industry would migrate; that, finally, to tax the fibres of Brazil, Mexico, and Central America will be equivalent to decree that mats, ropes, bagging, and other textures be made so dear that the similar European products, with raw materials from India, can close your factories."

In conclusion he said:

"Your Commissioners must have added that, without free raw materials stipulated in treaties of commerce for a number of years, necessary to give stability to trade, no reciprocity arrangements can be made, as coercion will not coerce independent nations.

"All this your manufacturers and merchants must have said, and I thank them in behalf of my colleagues for their hypothetic sympathy. If my surmise is not right, then your plan is wrong, and the opening to-day of your temple of industry will be equivalent to the opening of the Temple of Janus, the Roman god of two faces, the doors of which were kept closed in times of peace and only opened as a sign of war."

This is a diplomatic and delicate statement of facts that are plain to the point of ugliness. It was not permitted to Mr. MENDONCA to draw inferences from the facts. The only inferences he could have drawn correctly would not have been flattering to the Administration, the honored head of which was the chief guest of the occasion. But no one familiar with the history of our commercial legislation of the past seven years can fail to see what the only logical inference is. In 1890 the United States said to its neighbors: "Give us advantages in your markets or we will tax your exports to our markets." To-day the United States is preparing to say: "We shall tax your chief exports to our markets whether you give us advantages in yours or not, and we shall do so for the express purpose of keeping our markets for ourselves." That is the plain meaning of the Dingley bill and of the Aldrich bill.

It is reported that Mr. ALDRICH intends to modify his scheme so as to bid for some form of reciprocity. In view of that intention the speech of Mr. MENDONCA, so courteous in its form, so mercilessly clear in its meaning, may well be studied, not only at Washington, but at Philadelphia, and in every city where trade with foreign nations is desired. Retaliation is not reciprocity; coercion is not reciprocity. Nothing is true reciprocity that does not remove, on both sides, all artificial and arbitrary restraints on commerce, and permit "the maker and the taker" of goods to exchange on such terms as they shall find to their common and mutual advantage.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

It is a peculiarly Spanish trait that the Government should be brought to a dead-lock because one of the Ministers slapped the face of one of the members of the minority in the lobby. M. CONSTANS had occasion a few years ago to slap the face of a French Deputy, and that not in the lobby, but in the Chamber itself. But the Opposition did not upon that account decline to take any further part in the public business. We may be sure that there is much more behind the Spanish crisis than the slap administered by the Duke of TETUAN to a member of the Opposition. But that the slap should have been made the pretext of precipitating the crisis is quite as curious as if it had been the actual cause.

The actual cause is without doubt the futility of the efforts of Spain to pacify Cuba. Not to conquer Cuba, for the conquest seems to have been tolerably effectual so far as dispersing organized insurrection is concerned. The weight of evidence is to the effect that the insurgents no longer have any force that deserves to be called an army or that is capable of giving battle to the Spaniards. But the island is as far as ever from being pacified. The Spanish troops hold only the ground they actually occupy, and their moral authority extends only to musketry range. The strength of the rebellion is where it always has been, in the detestation of Cubans of all classes for the Spanish yoke. The sacrifices made by Spain have been enormous and they have been in vain. A force almost as great as that which has been needed to put down the insurrection is needed to keep it down. The sacrifices must still be borne, and they must be borne for no purpose. For there is absolutely no prospect that Cuba will ever be a source of strength or wealth to what is called "the mother country." So long as it is a Spanish possession at all it will be a source of weakness and of danger. And to keep it even such will strain the resources of Spain so long as the attempt is continued.

The problem which CANOVAS and his colleagues had set themselves is thus an insoluble problem. It is as insoluble by their successors as it has been by themselves. It is not to be supposed that Señor SAGASTA can look forward with any satisfaction to assuming the responsibility for a task which he must know so well is a hopeless task. And yet it is in one sense, and an important sense, much to the advantage of Spanish politicians of all shades to have the Cuban question as the leading issue of Spanish politics. When it disappears it will be succeeded by domestic issues even more dangerous. So long as the Spanish people can be held to what may be called the jingo policy with regard to Cuba they will not force these other questions to the front. Even the Spanish Anarchists, perhaps the fiereest in Europe, seem to partake the national feeling about Cuba. It seems quite clear both that it would be the ruin of any Spanish politician to propose to let Cuba go and also that there is nothing but loss and shame to be expected from the attempt to hold Cuba.

AN INFANT INDUSTRY.

The existence of a still obscure and struggling infant industry has just been revealed. The person or persons who "conveyed" the old guns from the fort at West Point sold them to others who, in turn, transferred them for a consideration to a metal dealer in Germany. There they were to have been melted, and cast into bronze images of Dianas in the chase, Ajaxes defying the lightning, and replicas of the popular Flying Hermes of John of Bologna, to satisfy the German taste for art in the household, which is becoming more catholic than it used to be.

Of course, all is bronze that goes into the pot, in such a case, and the melter cares little where his metal comes from. But the United States Government cannot afford to lose any of the few historical relics of value it possesses, and those bronze Mexican cannon, captured from SANTA ANNA, must be paid for. Somebody is sure to suffer for stealing them.

This is a pity in the sense that an American infant industry ought not to be rudely crushed. Still, in order to ship old bronze to German foundries it is not absolutely necessary to steal it at West Point, or to meddle with the Federal Government's preserves at all. It is foolish to take such risks, and to combine folly with theft is fatal. This city is sure to be the shipping port, and the shipper will save labor and money by getting his supply of bronze right here. There is plenty of it to spare, and whoever quietly steals it will be entitled to the gratitude of all enlightened citizens.

The bronze Bolivar on the hill in Central Park is about to ride away on his unfortunate open-mouthed steed, and the place which knows them shall happily know them no more, but that sittting Greeley will forever face the erect statue of W. E. DODGE and help to make one of the ugliest neighborhoods in New York still uglier, unless both are surreptitiously exported to be transformed into little Martin Luthers and miniature Germanias and Gambrinuses. Life would seem better worth living to hundreds of New Yorkers if the bad counterfeit presentment of S. S. Cox could be made to cease its voiceless but tireless effort to hail a horse car at the junction of Clinton Place with Astor. The dwarf THORWALDSEN, which lends an uninviting aspect to the Sixth Avenue entrance of Central Park, would make a lot of nice little statues, and what better end could a Thorwaldsen ask than to make statues? The Seward of Madison Square would not be missed, except by the sparrows who make their nests about his impossible form, and the mute symposium of genius at the lower end of the Mall in Central Park must weigh very many tons.

These are only hints. We do not care to be called accessory to offenses against the law. But when the West Point gun thieves get out of jail they can resume their industry and establish it firmly, to the great advantage of this metropolis.

LONG-DISTANCE SINGING.

It would be a good thing if the Music Teachers' National Association, which is soon to convene in this city, would seriously consider the so-called record set up by Adjt. LUDGATE of the Salvation Army. It does not seem that there is any other body competent to decide on a matter of this kind, and it does seem that this record is open to question. In the first place, it was not made in a "scratch" race, and the singer was, therefore, out, like some musical conductors, merely to beat time. It does not appear that any experienced timers of athletic contests stood over Adjt. LUDGATE and held a stop watch on his performance. If he was timed by an ordinary clock, the record is surely debatable.

But a still more serious point is this. What kind of hymns did he sing? Were they light and airy melodies of an easy nature, or were they of an age, weight, and consistency to make their delivery really an achievement? Again, did Adjt. LUDGATE sing every one of them through, or did he cut corners in his eagerness to beat the clock? And did he sing the tunes in strict tempo? These last questions are equivalent to asking, after a walk against time, whether the track was of full length and whether the gait was a true walk. It does not appear in the accounts of the performance that there were any properly constituted judges of singing. If there had been, the Adjutant might have been disqualified in the course of the contest.

Adjt. LUDGATE'S claim to the title of champion long-distance singer of the world is very doubtful. We are inclined to think that, even if he had fully satisfied all the demands of athletic contests in the matter of timing and judging, the championship would still belong to Mme. ADELINA PATTI. Her performances are always conducted in the presence of qualified judges. There is no question that they may fairly be called singing. There is no doubt that she sings in tune and in correct time. And there is no dispute about the tune upon which she works. Its length, breadth, and thinness are firmly established.

It may safely be said that Mme. PATTI has sung "Home, Sweet Home" through more years than Adjt. LUDGATE has sung any of his hymns. And she has never once varied the feat. She always folds her hands at the same place, she always raises her eyes to heaven on the same word and at precisely the same note in each lap, or round, two pearly tears course down her rosy cheeks. It is certain that Mme. PATTI has sung this one tune oftener without becoming tired than Adjt. LUDGATE has ever sung anything, and she is, therefore, the champion long-distance singer of the world.

We trust that the Hon. EDWARD MURPHY, Jr., whom some of our readers may recall as a Senator of the United States from New York, has received his copy of the letter of Mr. MARK FINLAY, which we publish this morning, and which has been sent to each of the Senators. If not, we would call his attention to it in print. Mr. MURPHY is a resident of the City of Troy, and can easily verify, if he needs to, the statements of Mr. FINLAY in the matter of undervaluation and its effect on the revenue. As a Democrat he is pledged, if not to a purely revenue tariff, at least to a tariff in which protection shall be incidental to revenue, and, above all, in which there shall be no favoritism shown to one industry, or one set of capitalists, or one locality at the expense of others. He is bound to expose and oppose anything of the sort in the Republican tariff, and he is particularly bound to do so where he may be suspected of a personal or political interest in the wrong. Mr. MURPHY, moreover, cannot tamely permit the passage of a bill in which heavy taxes are levied on the purchases of the poor while those of the well-to-do are taxed lightly. His own spotless linen would be as the shirt of Hercules with the poison of Nessus if he were a partaker of so cruel a privilege. Whatever other result may come of the letter of Mr. FINLAY, it is not to be doubted that it will arouse Mr. MURPHY.

Dr. PARKHURST'S letter to Mr. CHARLES STEWART SMITH on the Sunday drink question is a very encouraging performance. Seeing, Dr. PARKHURST says, that "beer is going to be obtained by one means or another," he believes "in allowing the sale of beer and light wines on Sunday provided they are the accompaniment of an honest meal honestly paid for." We regret that he has added the proviso, because the attempt to enforce the consumption of a "bona fide meal" is behind almost all the subterfuges which bring the law into contempt and make Sunday drinking "the accompaniment" of vice. Drinking places flourish now on Sunday which ought not to be allowed to exist on Saturday or on Monday. To substitute the peaceable garden, where beer and music are openly dispensed, for the saloon where drink is sold on the sly, is an aim in which all reasonable civic reformers can unite.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Mechanicians have long worried over the enormous waste of energy that results from arresting by means of brakes the progress of a vehicle which must again be sent on its way. In the days of horse cars it was the starting, not the maintenance, of motion, that quickly wore out the horses, and numberless inventors racked their brains for a device by means of which the moving car's momentum could be turned into stored power ready for use in making the next start. Theoretically, the cessation of a certain speed creates, or rather leaves ready for untilization, just force enough to cause a resumption of the same velocity, and on its face the task of so utilizing it does not look like one beyond the capacity of any skilled builder of machines to perform. It has never been accomplished, however, and cars are still stopped all over the world by compelling them to wear out wheels and brake-shoes—both of which are expensive, to say nothing of the cost in coal or horse flesh of making the next change of inertia to momentum. On a trolley line up in Yonkers, however, tests are in progress of a novel airbrake which, though it does not solve the old problem and use for starting the energy released by stopping, does put a part of that energy to a better service than the destruction of iron. Airbrakes of the ordinary sort have been tried on trolley cars before, but a serious obstacle to their successful employment has been the speedy loss of air pressure in the reservoir, due to the frequent application of the brakes. The new device is the result of an effort to maintain a constant pressure in the reservoir by means of an air pump which is geared to the axle and is set in motion when the motorman applies the brakes. Thus, every time he reduces the speed of his car by using the stored air he sets the car itself at work renewing his supply. This considerably reduces the amount of friction on the wheels required to effect the stop, and the system is said to be entirely successful so far as it goes.

—Insurance of burglary might pay in Chicago, since insurance against it doesn't. By adopting this system the companies might recoup their recent losses and encourage what seems to be a promising industry in Cook County. However confident in his own prowess a Chicago burglar might be, he would be glad to pay a good premium if sure of getting pecuniary consolation in case of failure.

PERSONAL.

—No more striking evidence could be found of the wide difference there is between a speech made for the purpose of saying something and the saying of something for the purpose of making a speech, than is presented by the remarks of President MCKINLEY and Señor MENDONCA at Philadelphia. Each oration was a fine specimen of its class, and both gentleman are to be sincerely congratulated on the ability they displayed.

—Queen VICTORIA'S diamond jubilee will not pass unnoticed in the United States. In many cities preparations are making for a celebration of the anniversary, both by stray exiles from England who have seen fit to maintain their allegiance to her and by our own citizens, naturalized and native. The most formal of these observances, perhaps, will be that to take place at Boston. Its chief feature will be a great banquet in Mechanics' Building on the evening of June 21. Among the invited guests are Gov. WOLCOTT, Collector WARREN, Mayor QUINCY, Sir CHARLES TUPPER, President ELIOT of Harvard, President A. J. C. SOWDEN of the Society of the Colonial Wars, Commander WALKER of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and the Captain and officers of H. M. S. Talbot. The company will also include many veterans of her Majesty's service, and grizzled soldiers who fought in the ranks at Waterloo, in the Crimea, and in the later wars, will have seats of honor at the feast, and their tables will be fittingly decorated. There is unbounded enthusiasm among those interested in the success of the celebration, and the members of the committees appointed have been untiring in their efforts to leave nothing undone that would contribute in any way to the completeness of the programme. The President of the festival association is GEORGE B. PERRY. A. D. CAIRNS is the Treasurer, and THOMAS T. STOKES the Secretary.

—In advocating the construction of battleships by the score as if it were the only means of insuring the maintenance of National tranquility, Mr. ROOSEVELT used at Newport language that would have had a more familiar sound coming from Berlin. It is well to remember that WASHINGTON did not say that to be prepared for war is the best way to prevent it; he only called it "one of the most effectual." To-day, quite probably, he would quote HORACE more exactly, and then improve on the old pagan by declaring that the making of arbitration treaties is an occupation even more "suitable" for "the wise man" than is the building of engines for slaughter.

CURRENT NOTES.

Edward S. Marble, the old actor and playwright who has been inclined to consider himself for several years past somewhat of a freethinker, was received into the Catholic Church in Baltimore early last week.

* * *

The County Judge of Nicholas County, Ky., has received an intimation from the regulators that if the clock on the Court House is not made to indicate solar instead of standard time they will blow up the Court House with dynamite. It is a new freak of the regulators to attempt to regulate the public clocks.

* * *

Capt. Joseph Manuel (he followed the sea for sixty years) and his wife, Sarah, celebrated on Friday last at their home, in Kennebunkport, Me., the seventy-seventh anniversary of their wedding. They are the oldest people in the town. He is 101 years of age, and she 99. He was born in Portugal and she in Maine.

* * *

The School Board of Joliet, Ill., was flustered by the applications of over 300 persons for appointment as Superintendent of the Schools, and finally extricated itself by choosing one of its own number, Mrs. Kate Henderson, who had not been among those anxious to obtain the situation. She has taught many years, and has also had much experience in supervision.

* * *

The Legislature of Rhode Island has authorized the town of Johnston to become a city, and when it complies there will be four cities—Johnston, Providence, Pawtucket, and Central Falls—occupying closely contiguous territory at the head of Narragansett Bay. Possibly by and by they may be united as one municipality. They now have a population of about 200,000, and they have many interests in common.

* * *

The courts of California having sustained the will of Mrs. Garcelon after six years' litigation, Bowdoin College will add to its general fund one-half of what it receives, after lawyers are paid, of the $400,000 bequeathed to it. One-half the bequest goes by the terms of the will to the medical department of the college. The money finally received from the Fayerweather bequests will also be added to the general fund of the college.

* * *

Report comes from Niagara Falls that the upper suspension bridge is to be superseded by a steel arch structure, to be completed by April, 1898. There will be tracks for trolley cars across it, and connections will be made with the observation line on the Canadian shore and the Buffalo and Gorge cars on the American side. The old bridge it is designed to take to Lewiston and put in place of the ruins which now dangle in the gorge.

* * *

The people of Chicago are to vote on Monday next, June 7, the day of the judicial election, upon the adoption of the new Torrens land-transfer act, and a majority of the votes cast will ratify or reject it. The recent act, which was declared unconstitutional by the courts, was ratified by a vote of 80,000 in the county, it having little or no opposition. The new act avoids the fatal defect in that one, and will be operative in any county in the State when ratified by vote of its people.

Note from John Swinton.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Nothing can be easier than to show how the striking tailors could get $5 a day for eight hours' daily work, or how a "golden dream might be realized." Let the profits of the labor of the tailors go to the tailors who perform the labor, rather than to the grasping bosses to whom the greater part of these profits now accrue to their enrichment. JOHN SWINTON.

New York, June 3, 1897.

FOR EARLY NOMINATIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the explicit statements and promises made by the leaders of the Citizens' Union at the first meeting of its Committee of Organization some months ago, it seems strange that at this date THE TIMES should feel obliged to utter warnings against deals and submit the arguments in favor of immediate and independent nominations.

Can it be possible that the Citizens' Union, in spite of its platform and the former utterances of its leaders, is yielding to the insidious plea of expediency and is trying to play politics? Perish the thought! But how else are to be explained the constantly growing rumors that the Union contemplates making a bid for Republican machine support by nominating in the course of the Summer, but not too precipitately, candidates for the offices of Mayor, Controller, and President of the Municipal Council, who shall be acceptable to either the New York or Brooklyn Republican machines, or to both, and leaving the field as to the other local offices for the Republican and Tammany machines to fight over? It may be contended that such rumors do not foreshadow a deal on the part of the Citizens' Union. It may be plausibly argued that such a course would not constitute a deal at all.

But the public knows that there are more ways than one of skinning a cat, and would be apt to call things by their right names in spite of arguments and protestations. THE TIMES is right; there is but one way to set at rest the various rumors now flying about to the hurt and detriment of the Union, and that way is for the Citizens' Union officially to announce at once its invincible determination to place in the field by the first of August a local ticket made up without regard to the support of any National party organization and containing the names of Independent candidates for all the local offices to be voted for in November. SQUAB.

New York, June 3, 1897.

RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE.

How to Prevent Undue Interference with Them in the Future.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The two great complaints against the reform administration in this city are: First, that the taxes are higher than they were under Tammany administration; and, second, the interference by the Legislature and the police with the rights of the people. The former in passing the Raines law, and the police for arresting persons without cause and for stooping to low cunning to obtain evidence against saloon keepers and others.

As regards the higher taxation it ought to be advisable for the Citizens' Union to publish in THE NEW YORK TIMES and the other papers that are in favor of good government a statement of how the higher taxation was caused in Mr. Strong's administration, and what the public got for the expenditure of the additional money.

To prevent in the future the undue interference with the rights of the people it is necessary that when the Citizens' Union nominate a Mayor he should be a man not only of the most unimpeachable honor and ability, but also have broad ideas, and that we should take a fair view of the wishes and interests of all the different classes of inhabitants who will make up the population of the greater city. It would perhaps be advisable for the Citizens' Union to give its members a badge. This badge would show that the wearer, whether Democrat or Republican, is in favor of good honest city government. Badges were very popular during the last campaign, and could be procured, made of pasteboard or tin, at an insignificant price, and those that would want better ones could be directed to where they could be secured at fair prices.

P. GOOD.

New York June 3, 1897.

THE TARIFF ON LINENS.

Mr. Mark Finlay of Lamb, Finlay & Co. Writes to Senator Aldrich.

The following letter on the subject of tariff on linens has been addressed to Chairman Aldrich of the Finance Committee of the United States Senate by Mr. Mark Finlay of the linen importing house of Lamb, Finlay & Co., this city:

"The present tariff on linens of all classes and kinds is 35 per cent. ad valorem. Let it be remembered that this rate was considered high enough in the troublesome days during and after the civil war, when a 'tariff for revenue' was of the greatest importance to the Government, and let us see if the tariff on linens which is now proposed is a 'tariff for revenue.'

"The Dingley bill passed by the House retained the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem on 'shirting linens,' which are used by the Troy manufacturers of shirts, collars, and cuffs, and raised the rate on other kinds of linen goods to 50 per cent. ad valorem on the finer grades, and to 8 cents and 9 cents per pound on the medium and coarser grades. It may be explained that these weight rates figured out in many instances from 50 per cent. to 100 per cent., the cheapest and coarsest used by the masses of course paying most. The bill now before the Senate also proposes to retain the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem on 'shirting linens,' and places all other classes of linen goods at 30 per cent. ad valorem, with additional specific rates of so much per square yard, according to number of threads to the inch. The addition of these specific rates means that certain grades of linens would pay a duty of more than 100 per cent. ad valorem altogether, while it is probably safe to say that the average ad valorem equivalent on linen goods (other than shirting linens) would be 70 per cent., or double what is now levied. It should not be forgotten that the proposed rates would bear most heavily on the common goods which are used by the masses.

"It is significant of much that both House and Senate bills propose to exempt 'shirting linens' from paying a higher rate than they do at present. This is not a new subject, as the same exemption was made in the McKinley bill, but some more light may now be thrown upon it, and the public may be further enlightened as to tariff-making methods.

"A good deal has been heard about undervaluations of linens, as well as of other kinds of goods. The writer of this paper brings no charges and makes no insinuations about anybody, but will proceed to state some facts and challenges contradiction from any source. Within the past few months several of the leading linen importers attempted, in connection with the Appraiser's Department, to tabulate a scale of purely specific rates whereby, in levying duties, the question of value might be eliminated and all incentive to undervaluation done away with. It was found to be quite impracticable to arrange a scale of specific rates on miscellaneous linen goods that would not bear most inequitably and unfairly on certain grades as against certain other grades. An exception to this general rule is in the case of the range of 'shirting linens' which is used by the Troy manufacturers. By reason of their uniformity of weight and regular gradations in quality it is quite practicable to arrange specific rates of duty on shirting linens which would work fairly and equitably, whether the ad valorem equivalent of such rates be made low or high. This postulate need not be proved here. It will be admitted by any one who understands the question.

"At this point it is perhaps safe to say that Customs Examiners and Appraisers for the past twenty or twenty-five years have had more trouble over actual or alleged undervaluations on 'shirting linen' invoices than they have had over all other classes of linens put together. It will be seen that no attempt is made to apply specific rates to the goods which are peculiarly fitted to the application of such rates, and to which their application is perhaps most needed. If there is to be any pretense or any intention to make the so-called Dingley bill a 'tariff for revenue,' let the Appraisers of the Port of New York be consulted on the points which are here set forth.

"Is it not pertinent to ask, 'Why are the collars and cuffs of the well-to-do to escape a little extra taxation, while the cheap toweling, canvas, and other articles which are used by the common people are to be taxed to death?'

"It may, perhaps, go without saying that the writer of these lines is not in the 'shirting linen' business, else he might not dare to incur the displeasure of the manufacturers of shirts, collars, and cuffs. He would ask: Have these manufacturers a greater 'pull' in the matter of linens than all the rest of the country put together?

"Speaking for linen importers generally, he takes it upon himself to say that if it is a 'tariff for revenue' that is desired and needed, the importers are willing that linens should bear a fair share of the taxation, but in the name of common sense let there be some uniformity and equity applied to the proposed tariff on linens.

NUGGETS.

The Book Borrower.

"I dislike to borrow books of Dawson."

"Why?"

"He has such a good memory."—Chicago Record.

Proved.

"How did he come to be known as 'Honest John'?"

"He had to work after he retired from office."—Chicago Journal.

Suburban Strategy.

"I never met such a man for praising his neighbors as Irving is."

"He wants to sell his house and lot and move into town."—Indianapolis Journal.

Experience.

"What is experience, Uncle Tom?"

"Experience? It is what we learn from wanting everything we don't get, and getting everything we don't want."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

What He Was Good At.

Tompkins (learning)—Do you think that I am any good at it, Jinks?

Jinks—At what?

Tompkins—Golf, of course. What did you think?

Jinks—I haven't seen you play golf yet. You've been cutting sod all day. At that you're a dandy.—Harper's Bazar.

OF THE EARTH, EARTHY.

(A GARDEN STUDY.)

The radish to the mustard said,
"You're looking rather 'seedy';
Because so long you stay in bed,
And want the earth you're greedy."

The mustard answered, "Go to grass,
For you've a hollow heart:
When man discovers it, alas,
'Twill cause his tears to start."

The red-hot radish could not bear
To be thought else than sweet,
And said with scorn, "Your partner there
Is a confirmed 'dead beet.'"

A melon vine observed the row,
And wisely ran away,
Nor did the pea vine care to bow,
So climbed a pole that day.

The cabbage was a coarser kind,
And took in all they said,
And thought, "There's something in the wind,"
And slyly shook its head.

Of course, the corn heard every word
With his young roasting ear,
And said, "Ah, shucks! It's quite absurd;
'Twill be a mess, I fear."

And then he laughed and waved a blade,
As though he'd like to boss;
The pepper heard the fuss he made
And was prepared for sauce.

Radish and mustard tougher grew,
Until the fuss was lulled.
It ended as the many do,
By each one getting "pulled."

JULIA MAUDE BOONE.

Crawfordsville, Ark.

NEWS OF THE OLD WORLD

Skirmish Between the Anglo-Egyptian Column and the Dervishes at Merawi on the Nile.

ARMIES NOT 200 MILES APART

Doubt Expressed in the Commons as to the Granting of Amnesty to Irish Political Prisoners During the Queen's Jubilee.

LONDON, June 4.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Cairo says that a smart skirmish has taken place between the Anglo-Egyptian column and the dervishes at Merawi, near the Fourth Cataract, the most advanced post occupied by the Dongola expedition on the Nile. Capt. Peyton was severely wounded.

Merawi (Meroe) is in the great bend of the Nile, between Old Dongola and the Sixth Cataract, Abu Hammed being at the north point of the bend. The expedition has proceeded to this point by water and light railways; and the original plan was to make a flying march across the Bahiuda Desert to Berber, near the junction of the Atbara with the Nile, instead of attempting to pass the Fourth and Fifth Cataracts and making the entire distance by water. The Khalifa's forces are concentrated on the eastern side of the Bahiuda Desert and along the banks of the Nile between Berber and Khartoum. The main body of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition is now at Old Dongola, or between that point and Merawi, so that the two forces are now less than 200 miles apart.

YACHT FOR PRINCE LUIGI.

Eighty-five-ton Cutter Launched at Glasgow for Humbert's Nephew.

GLASGOW, June 3.—The eighty-five-ton cutter-yacht Bona, built for the Duke of Abbruzzi, nephew of the King of Italy, who is now in the United States at the head of an expedition which will make an attempt to ascend Mount St. Elias, was launched to-day. She is modeled on the lines of Valkyrie III., the unsuccessful competitor against the American yacht Defender in America's Cup. Capt. Sycamore, who formerly commanded Valkyrie III., will be the sailing master of Bona.

SIAM'S KING IN ROME.

Chulalongkorn I. Received by Humbert—To Visit the Pope.

ROME, June 3.—The King of Siam, Chulalongkorn I., arrived here to-day at 9:30 A. M. He was received at the railroad station by King Humbert and the Crown Prince of Italy. A guard of honor was drawn up at the station, which was surrounded with crowds of people. The Siamese monarch was driven to the Quirinal, where, as the King's guest, he was received by Queen Margaret and the Crown Princess.

Chulalongkorn I. will proceed to the Grand Hotel to-morrow, and from there he will pay a visit to the Pope.

IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS.

John Dillon Asks in the House If They Are to be Pardoned.

LONDON, June 3.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. John Dillon, Chairman of the Irish Parliamentary Party, asked if the Government proposed to follow the example of all civilized nations upon occasions of great national rejoicings, and grant amnesty to the Irish treason-felony prisoners. The Government leader and First Lord of the Treasury, Mr. A. J. Balfour, denied the relevancy of the question, and declared that the prisoners referred to, in the view of the House, did not belong to the classification of political prisoners.

CRUELTIES IN THE CONGO STATE.

Gov. Wahis to be Created a Baron in Belgium.

LONDON, June 4.—The Brussels correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"Gov. Wahis of the Congo Free State will not return there. It is reported that he will be created a Baron in recognition of his services to Belgium in Africa.

"In the course of an interview, Gov. Wahis has given a positive denial to the statement that in the campaign under Baron Dhanis the troops were provisioned with human flesh. He spoke very bitterly of the charges brought against his administration by the missionaries, and referred to Missionary Sjoblom as 'an honest fanatic, misled by untrustworthy native stories.' He said that the earlier accusations against this missionary, accusations of inciting to revolt, were so grave that had he (the Governor) taken them seriously, he would have been obliged to arrest Sjoblom."

W. C. Hayes of Eastbourne writes to The Daily Chronicle that he has just returned from the heart of the Congo State, and can confirm all the statements that have been made here as to the atrocities committed under the administration of Gov. Wahis.

He asserts that the administration, instead of suppressing the barbarous custom of severing the hands, actually fostered it, and he adds: "Gov. Wahis is not entitled to deny this of his personal knowledge, because he lived at Boma, hundreds of miles from the scene of cruelties."

ENGLISH LABOR CASE DECIDED.

Verdict Against a Boilermaker Who Had Non-union Men Discharged.

LONDON, June 3.—A case of much interest to trades unions has taken another step in the wearisome path of legal solution.

Two shipwrights named Flood and Taylor were employed in 1884 to repair the British ship Sam Weller, then lying at Millwall Docks, London. The Boilermakers' Union objected to shipwrights working on an iron ship, and their delegate, Allen, obtained the discharge of Flood and Taylor by threatening a strike of the boilermakers if Flood and Taylor were not discharged. Later Flood and Taylor sued Allen for wrongfully and maliciously obtaining their dismissal, and were eventually awarded £40 ($200) damages. Allen then appealed to the House of Lords, on the ground that there was no evidence showing he had acted maliciously or had induced the company having the repairing of the Sam Weller in hand to discharge Flood and Taylor.

Eight Judges of the High Court of Justice were summoned by the House of Lords to consider this important case, and they have just delivered opinions on the question of law as to whether the evidence was sufficient to constitute cause for action. Sir Henry Hawkins of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, Sir Lewis William Cave of the Bankruptcy Division of the High Court of Justice, Sir Ford North of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, Sir Alfred Wills of the Kueen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, Sir William Grantham of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, and Sir John Compton Lawrance of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice answered in the affirmative, and Sir James Charles Mathew of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice and Sir Robert Samuel Wright of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice answered in the negative. Six of the Judges, therefore, were in favor of the right of action against Allen, and two were opposed to it.

The House of Lords will now take time to consider the case before rendering final judgment.

Justice Hawkins, in behalf of the majority of the Judges, cited cases in support of their view, that any language which attempted to destroy the freedom of will of another amounted to intimidation.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

BERLIN, June 3.—The Bundesrath to-day agreed to the Oleomargarine and Emigration bills as passed by the Reichstag.

CAPE TOWN, June 3.—The Legislative Assembly has unanimously adopted a proposal to contribute toward the maintenance of the Imperial Navy.

LONDON, June 3.—The Chignecto Ship Canal Company held its statutory meeting yesterday. The only business transacted was the re-election of the Board of Directors.

SENATOR WOLCOTT TALKS.

President Faure Entertained the Bimetallists for an Hour.

PARIS, June 3.—Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado, the leading member of the United States Monetary Commission, referring to-day to the interview which he and his fellow-Commissioners, former Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois, and Gen. Charles Jackson Paine of Massachusetts, had with President Faure, said to a representative of The Associated Press:

"Our interview yesterday was of the most cordial nature. It lasted nearly an hour, and the conversation dealt exclusively with the subject which brought us as envoys to France. But I am unable at present to divulge the details of our conversation."

John Redmond for Lord Mayor.

DUBLIN, June 3.—It is reported that the Aldermen of Dublin, at their coming meeting, will elect Mr. John Redmond, the Parnellite leader and Member of Parliament for Waterford City, to the office of Lord Mayor of Dublin.

NEW VAUDEVILLE CIRCUIT.

Alliance to Control Bookings West of Buffalo Formed.

CHICAGO, June 3.—The most important theatrical deal possible in the West has just been consummated in the alliance of Kohl & Castle and the Tri-State Amusement Company to control vaudeville bookings west of Buffalo. By the terms of the agreement, George Castle becomes booking agent and J. H. Hopkins the traveling manager. The arrangement was made for a term of five years, and vaudeville houses in Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Kansas City, and Omaha will be booked with performers.

Seasons of from fifteen to twenty weeks can be offered to artists with the added advantage of shorter railroad jumps. The combination will materially improve the character of the offerings at the theatres in the new circuit.

Farewell to Frank Damrosch.

Two hundred members of the People's Choral Union gathered at the North German Lloyd pier in Hoboken yesterday to bid bon voyage to their leader, Frank Damrosch. Mr. Damrosch, his wife, and children, and Miss Clara Damrosch were passengers on the steamship Friedrich der Grosse, which sailed for Southampton and Bremen. The incident was a surprise to Mr. Damrosch, and before the other passengers and assembled friends became aware of its character, the members of the Choral Union joined in singing a parting chorus. Mr. Damrosh will spend several weeks abroad.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Jessie Bartlett Davis will sail for Europe to-morrow.

Silver-capped cut-glass pomade boxes will be distributed as souvenirs of the fiftieth performance of "The Man from Mexico" at Hoyt's Theatre to-night.

Maggie Holloway Fisher took the place of May Robson in "Never Again" at the Garrick Theatre last night, and acted the rôle of Mme. Ribot. Miss Robson will sail for England Wednesday.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle, who is here perfecting arrangements to enter upon the practice of law in this city, had a box party at the Olympic Roof Garden last night.

William Blaisdell has been engaged to take Joseph W. Herbert's place in "The Girl from Paris." Mr. Herbert will sail on Wednesday for England, where he will join Mr. Daly's company in August.

De Wolf Hopper will begin a four weeks' engagement at Manhattan Beach June 26, presenting "El Capitan." He will be followed by William Parry's opera bouffe company in light comic opera, opening with "Little Faust."

Edward Rice, the former Treasurer of the Standard Theatre, has been re-engaged by A. H. Woodhull to occupy the same position in that house when it opens next season. The theatre will be called the New Manhattan.

L. J. Rodriguez has bought the English rights of "A Social Highwayman," and will sail for England June 10 to make arrangements for a production there. Mr. Rodriguez was Treasurer of Mr. Mansfield's company last season.

The season at Weber & Field's music hall will close to-morrow night and on Sunday a benefit will be given to Sam Bernard, the comedian. The bill for the occasion will include Mathews and Bulger, Dave Darfield, Weber and Fields, and Mrs. McKee Rankin, who will appear in a sketch by Kenneth Lee, entitled "Made to Order."

Among the performers who have volunteered to appear at the testimonial benefit to be given to Ernest P. Wright, at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, to-night, are Chauncey Olcott, John W. Ransone, Wood and Shepard, Zelma Rawlston, Laura Burt, Charles B. Ward, Gertie Reynolds, the Comedy Four, Pauline Train, and Alice Bradley.

Another interesting benefit performance will be that given at the Fourteenth Street Theatre Sunday for Harry Felter Watson. The list of volunteers is a noteworthy one, and includes Isabelle Urquhart, Walter Vincent, and Sidney Wilmer in a sketch entitled "In Durance Vile"; Smith and Campbell, A. O. Duncan, Ivan Greboff, the Russian boy pianist; the Eagle Quartet, Wood and Shepard, Gilbert Girard, and many others.

Alfred Bradley, owner of "The Mysterious Mr. Bugle," which closes a successful engagement to-morrow night at the Lyceum Theatre, will manage next season three important theatrical companies. These comprise "The Mysterious Mr. Bugle," in which Joseph Holland will be featured; "Christopher, Jr.," of which company Emily Bancker will be the star, and a third organization formed by him to produce a new play the title of which has not yet been made public. This latter company will be headed by a well-known actress.

Donnelly and Girard, who have made arrangements with Joseph D. Herbert to make a tour next season with "The Geezer," and pay him a royalty of $150 per week, have been notified by Weber & Fields that they own all the rights of the burlesque and will protect them. The music hall managers say that they employed Mr. Herbert last season for forty weeks, at a salary, to write burlesques for them, and that all the burlesques written by him during that period and produced at their music hall belong solely to them. Mr. Herbert contends that he was not a salaried employe, and that the burlesques are his own, and that he is entitled to all the royalties accruing from them.

The sixteenth annual meeting and election of officers of the Actors' Fund of America will be held at Hoyt's Theatre Tuesday at 11 A. M. The nominations are: President—Louis Aldrich; First Vice President—Frank W. Sanger; Second Vice President—Edwin Knowles; Secretary—Daniel Frohman; Treasurer—Charles Hoyt; Trustees, (for two years)—A. M. Palmer, Antonio Pastor, J. W. Shannon, Charles Frohman, William E. Sinn, T. Henry French, Augustus Pitou, and Andrew A. McCormick. The anniversary exercises will be held at 3 P. M. at the Garrick Theatre, when an elaborate literary and musical programme will be given. Admission to the exercises will be by ticket only, which can be procured at the office of the Fund, 12 West Twenty-eighth Street.

Augustin Daly's company will close its season's tour at Hooley's Theatre, Chicago, to-morrow night with a performance of "The Tempest." Mr. Daly arrived in the city yesterday, and will sail with Mrs. Daly and Miss Rehan for England on the Paris Wednesday. Miss Rehan will spend a short vacation at her place in Cumberland, before joining the company, which sails on the Germanic Aug. 11. The tour of the English provinces will begin at the Memorial Theatre, Stratford-on-Avon, Aug. 27, with a performance of "Rosalind," and will end at Newcastle Oct. 25. The company will return here Nov. 10. The engagement of "The Circus Girl" will continue until the weather becomes too oppressive for theatregoers, and will be resumed about the second week in August.

Woman Charged with Shoplifting.

A respectably dressed woman of thirty, apparently a German, was arrested for shoplifting in a Third Avenue department store yesterday. She was seen to take a purse and some spoons. When arrested she became hysterical. She refused to give her name, saying that it was an honorable one, and that she would go to prison before she would disclose it. She was locked up in the Sixty-seventh Street Station.

Negro Murderer Escapes in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., June 3.—D. S. Webster was killed in Franklin County Monday, and a detective named R. L. Dillard was wounded by Richard Gibson, a negro desperado, whom they were endeavoring to arrest for robbery. Gibson escaped, and about a hundred citizens are on the hunt for him. If he is caught, he will probably be lynched.

CRUISER BROOKLYN SAILS.

Goes to England, Where She Takes Part in the Naval Demonstration at the Jubilee.

The armored cruiser Brooklyn sailed yesterday for England, where she is to represent the United States in the naval demonstration attending the Queen's Jubilee celebration. The Brooklyn carries the flag of Rear Admiral Miller, and was chosen to represent our Government as being the finest vessel of the armored cruiser type afloat.

Preparations for sailing had been completed on Wednesday, even to the goodbyes. Admiral Miller had received excellent portraits of President and Mrs. McKinley, and these, with a number of photographs of distinguished Americans, were hung in his cabin.

The Brooklyn will voyage at moderate speed only, or not more than thirteen or fourteen knots an hour, so that she may make a good appearance on her arrival. Her trial speed as officially reported was 21.9117 knots. She has a displacement of 9,271 tons, and carries eight eight-inch guns and twelve five-inch rapid-fire guns. She was placed in commission on Dec. 1 last.

The cruiser passed out of Sandy Hook at 11:26 A. M. yesterday. On passing the man-of-war anchorage off Tompkinsville she was saluted by the battleship Indiana, and she returned the courtesy. Then she sped on down the bay, plying out a ribbon of smoke that accentuated the clearness of her buff superstructure and the immaculate whiteness of her sides.

Canadian Society Dinner.

The Executive Committee of the Canadian Society of New York Wednesday evening decided to celebrate Queen Victoria's jubilee by a dinner on June 21. It is expected that 200 members and guests will participate.

MORE JUNE WEDDINGS.

Miss Ayres Married to Mr. Hope—Miss Schneer Weds Mr. Adler.

Miss Winifred Ayres, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Ayres, was married yesterday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock, in St. Andrew's Church, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, to Mr. Theodore Hope. The church was artistically decorated with palms and smilax, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. George R. Van De Water.

There was no maid of honor, the best man being the groom's brother, Clarence Hope. The ushers were Mr. W. F. Robertson, Mr. Carlton T. Burritt, Mr. Albert Hawkins, and Mr. Ralph Best. The wedding was a small one, only the most intimate friends of the family being invited, and no reception followed, the couple starting immediately on their honeymoon tour.

Daniel—Kunkel.

BALTIMORE, June 3.—Miss Isabelle Shriver Kunkel, daughter of Mrs. J. J. Kunkel, was married at Grace Episcopal Church this evening to John Francis Daniel of New York, the Rev. Arthur Chilton Powell officiating.

Miss Marion Macgill of Philadelphia was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Marie Conway and Miss Alice Spencer of Philadelphia, Miss Laura Norman of Columbus, Ohio; Miss Carolyn Ross of Frederick, and Miss Reba Mitchell and Miss Nannie Kensett of Baltimore. Harry Woodruff of New York was best man, and the ushers were Raymond Lefferts, Clarence Fahnestock, James Waterbury, Maurice Woodruff, and Albert Ashford Norman of New York, and Harold Kunkel of Baltimore, a brother of the bride.

Following the ceremony, a reception was held at the home of the bride's mother, 111 West Monument Street.

Hall—Badger.

An interesting wedding yesterday was that of Miss Eliza Hall to Col. Filliam W. Badger. The bride is a sister of Mrs. Carroll Beckwiht. Col. Badger is a well-known lawyer of this city, a grandson of Gen. Joseph Badger, and nephew of Gov. William Badger of New Hampshire. He was graduated at Harvard College in the same class with Phillips Brooks, Judge Mitchell, Robert Treat Paine, and others. His best man was Senator Eugene O'Connor of Saratoga Springs. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's mother, 329 West Eighty-fifth Street, and only a few relatives were present. Col. and Mrs. Badger left soon after the ceremony for Saratoga and Niagara Falls, and before their return will make a tour through Pennsylvania to visit Gettysburg.

Buchanan—Quirin.

BOSTON, Mass., June 3.—A private dispatch from Lnodon to-day announces the romantic marriage at Stoke Pogis of Miss Bertha Quirin, daughter of a well-known leather merchant residing on Marlboro Street, to Arthur Buchanan of Montreal. The young people met a year ago on one of the French liners bound from New York to Havre, and have been in England ever since, where the Quirins have been temporarily sojourning. The marriage took place to-day in the church made famous by Gray's Elegy, a special trip having been made to Stoke Pogis for the purpose. The bride was an attendant at Trinity Church when at home, and was prominent socially in Back Bay circles.

Mangin—Hooper.

Miss Cecilia Hooper was married Wednesday evening to John J. Mangin, one of the telegraph operators attached to the staff at Police Headquarters. The wedding was at the Church of the Holy Name, at Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street. Father Delaney officiated. John J. Donegan, an associate of the bridegroom at Headquarters, was best man, and the bridesmaid was Miss Agnes Mcurath of Niagara Falls. After the service there was a reception at the home of the bride's parents, 138 West One Hundredth Street. Among the guests were Acting Police Inspectors Brooks and Harley.

Hershfield—Gross.

Aaron Hershfield and Miss Julia Gross were married at Tuxedo Hall, in Fifty-eighth Street, Tuesday evening. The Rev. Dr. Aaron Wise officiated. The bridesmaids were the Misses Ethel, Lillian, and Sarah Gross, sisters of the bride, and Miss Florence Hershfield, sister of the groom. Maud Gross acted as best man. Among the guests were Justice Henry M. Goldfogle, Ferdinand Levy, Dr. B. F. Ochs, Joseph Bauman, Mr. and Mrs. L. Epstein, Mrs. Rebecca Gross, Mrs. Isaacs, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Adler, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Ochs, and Mr. and Mrs. Max Bruekner.

Adler—Schneer.

The wedding of Miss Bertha Schneer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Schneer, to Mr. Moses A. Adler took place last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, 444 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Benjamin. A reception followed.

THE NEW DRY GOODS CLUB.

It Is the Latest Social and Dining Organization Down Town.

The Dry Goods Club of New York is the latest social and dining club to form in the down-town business district. Yesterday its certificate of incorporation was filed with the Secretary of State at Albany, and on June 15 it will formally open its new home in the new building on the southwest corner of Broadway and White Street.

The club has had an informal existence of less than six months, and during that time its growth and prosperity have been phenomenal. It has gained upward of 300 members, among whom are many of the most prominent merchants in the wholesale dry goods trade, has paid over $10,000 for the fitting up of its rooms, and besides has a comfortable bank account to draw upon. Applications for membership continue to pour in, and, as it is limited to 600, there is every prospect that its ranks will soon be full.

The officers of the club are: President—Thomas S. Fuller; Vice President—Edward J. Swords; Secretary—James Alexander, editor of The Dry Goods Economist; Treasurer—H. L. Moxley.

Will Summer in Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 3.—The rental was announced to-day to Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore of New York of the cottage of Mrs. Josiah P. Cooke, corner of Gibbs Avenue and Buena Vista Street. Owing to the fact that they were in mourning for the recent death of the former's brother, Mr. and Mrs. Moore expected to Summer in Europe, but their friends prevailed upon them to take a Newport cottage as usual. They will pass the season very quietly.

CONGREGATIONAL MISSIONS

Close of the Twenty-first Anniversary Celebration of the Home Society in Saratoga.

DR. I. B. CLARK'S CHALLENGE

He Says the Denomination is Ready to Move if Its Presence is Shown to be Harmful to the Brethren —Officers Elected.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 3.—The twenty-first anniversary celebration of the Congregational Home Missionary Society, which began Tuesday, was brought to a close this evening. Considerable interest centred in the daily sessions and the reports of the different bodies represented. Nearly all of the reports referred to the hard times of the past year, the paper on "A Year of Distress," read by the Rev. Dr. J. B. Clark of New York, Secretary of the society, on Wednesday, covering the general tenor of the statements.

Gen. O. O. Howard, who presided, announced just before the close of the celebration that he had some good news to impart. He said that during May, 1896, the receipts of the society were $5,800, while during May just ended the receipts were $1,700.

The annual sermon was delivered by the Rev. Frank T. Bayley of Denver, Col. Addresses were also made by A. K. Wray of St. Louis, Mo.; Harmon Bross of Lincoln, Neb.; F. H. Ashman of Albuquerque, New Mexico; the Rev. Dr. N. Boyton of Detroit, the Rev. H. H. Kelsey of Hartford, Conn.; Washington Choate of New York, L. P. Broad of Topeka, W. H. Thrall of Huron, S. D.; T. G. Grassie of Ashland, Wis., and T. W. Jones of Philadelphia.

After announcing that the Congregationalists stand ready to withdraw from any field that shall be shown to be wrongly held to the harm of their brethren, Dr. Clark said, in conclusion:

"And so declaring, we are confident that we echo the will of the entire Congregational household. To our brethren of other Missionary Boards we here and now renew our pledge to join hands with them in any compact by which consecrated men and money shall be saved from waste, and our common work redeemed from unhallowed strife. Show us anywhere in the wide field that a Congregational church has crowded upon its neighbors, to their harm, and while we have no ecclesiastical authority to close its doors, whatever we can do by the withdrawal of missionary funds from its support shall be cheerfully done.

"Prove to us in a fair and mutual conference that our presence in any community is the cause of weakness and division and that our retirement will strengthen the things that remain, and by every tradition of our order we shall esteem it our first duty to depart. Make it clear that any other church is fittest to survive and do the best work for God and for men—and whether the survivor is Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Reformed, or Episcopal, we will yield to the verdict and bid a loving godspeed to the presumptive heir.

"And in the newer regions of the land, yet to be divided and possessed, we will meet our brethren in the spirit of Christian comity. In Oklahoma or Florida, in New Mexico or the Dakotas, in Montana or in Washington, we will greet them and say with Abraham, that fine old Congregationalist, 'Is not the whole land before us? If thou wilt take the left hand, then we will go to the right, or if thou depart to the right hand, then we will go to the left. We pray you, let there be no strife between us, for we be brethren.'"

Resolutions were unanimously adopted expressing the utmost confidence in the operations, conduct, and management of the society.

These officers were elected without opposition: President—Major Gen. Oliver O. Howard of Vermont; Vice Presidents—Joseph E. Hawley of Connecticut, the Rev. John K. McLean of California, Jeremiah H. Merrill of Iowa, the Rev. Edwin B. Webb of Massachusetts, William H. Alexander of Nebraska, Nelson Dingley, Jr., of Maine, the Rev. Edward P. Goodwin of Illinois, Cornelius D. Wood of New York, the Rev. Edward D. Eaton of Wisconsin, and H. Clark Ford of Ohio; Recording Secretary—The Rev. William H. Holman of Connecticut; Auditor—George S. Edgell of New York; Executive Committee, (to serve until 1898, to fill vacancy)—The Rev. Charles R. Savage of New Jersey; (to serve until 1900,) George P. Stockwell of New York, Asa A. Spear of New York, John F. Anderson, Jr., of New York, William Wanamaker of Pennsylvania, and the Rev. Dr. Charles M. Lamson of Connecticut.

RECEPTION WITHOUT GUEST.

Baroness von Bulow Was Ill and Unable to Attend a Social Function.

The young ladies of the Kraus Alumni Association, which, despite its name, is a feminine organization, gave a reception in honor of Baroness Bertha von Bülow Wendhausen yesterday afternoon, at the Hotel San Remo, Central Park West. The Baroness was unable to attend, and sent word by her intimate friend, Miss Amalie Hofer of Chicago, that she was forced by slight illness to break an engagement for the first time since she has been in this country. Although the reception was deprived of its most prominent guest, the young ladies met, talked kindergarten, listened to music and addresses between cups of tea, and passed a very pleasant afternoon. The hostesses were Miss Adriana Dorman, Miss Anna Harvey, Miss Cora Peet, Miss Edith Slade, Miss Bessie Dennorest, Miss Daisy Florence, Miss Gertrude Shipman, Miss Laura Morgan, and Miss Margaret Williams.

A paper on "The Law of Opposites," as viewed by Froebel, was to have been contributed by the Baroness, and it was arranged that other papers should follow. Miss Hofer gave a short, informal talk, referring to the interest of the Baroness in this country, and how she had escaped the alligators, snakes, and maneaters which she had been warned ran about here unrestrained. It was suggested that Miss Hofer read the manuscript of the Baroness, and Miss Hofer explained why that could not be done. "You see," said Miss Hofer, "the Baroness was afraid her English pronunciation would not be good, so she wrote her manuscript phonetically, spelling the words as she wished to pronounce them in English. I am afraid I could not read it to you."

The Baroness expects to sail for Germany June 10, and intended to make the reception yesterday her last appearance in public in this country. Her illness is not serious.

JAMES MURPHY'S DEATH.

The Question at Issue in a Boston Undertaker's Suit.

BOSTON, Mass., June 3.—A curious case scheduled for trial in the Superior Court is that in which John Hall, a Quincy undertaker, sues Owen A. Galvin, as public administrator, to recover $80.50 for money paid out and for services, with interest from December, 1893, incident to the burial of James Murphy. Mr. Galvin denies that James Murphy is dead, that the plaintiff paid out any money for him, and that James Murphy left any property of any kind.

Lewis Bass, Jr., is counsel for the Quincy man, and the oddity of the case is attracting some attention to it. It has brought up with renewed interest the question whether the body of the man buried as James Murphy, in Mount Wollaston Cemetery, in 1893, was that of James Murphy, or of José Francisco Doliveira. These two men are not known to have been together at any time, but one night in November, 1893, a man went into Hotel Eastern, in this city, so badly intoxicated that he was stupid and could not write his name. He told the clerks his name was James Murphy, and when he was found dead from gas poisoning next morning, it was announced in the papers that he was James Murphy, and James Murphy's relatives performed the burial rites.

Among the dead man's effects, however, was a key which fitted a valise which Murphy had left behind when he went to California. There was also on the arm of the man found dead in the hotel a tattooed figure like one that was known to have been tattooed on the arm of Francisco. These circumstances have raised the doubt as to whether the man buried at Mount Wollaston was really James Murphy or Francisco.

HAZEN SCHOOL EXERCISES.

Medals and Prizes Awarded to the Young Ladies of the Institute at Pelham Manor.

The Commencement exercises of the school of Mrs. John Cunningham Hazen at Pelham Manor were held on Wednesday in the study hall of the institute. The awards were made to the young ladies who competed on Monday night last for medals and prizes. The American Historical Memorial Prizes, offered by Mrs. Hazen in memory of her mother, Mrs. Abbe Farnam Hagaman Hall, were competed for by Miss Alice Blair Painter of Pittsburg and Miss Anne Emerson King of Germantown. The former was awarded first prize, a handsome silk American flag, made by the children of the Rhinelander School. Miss Painter's subject was "Western Pennsylvania in Border Days." Miss King was given second prize, a handsome illustrated copy of Fiske's "American Revolution," for her subject "America's Great Wars."

The Curtis essay prize, a copy of Pope's translation of the Iliad and Odyssey, was won by Miss Eleanor Temple Emmett of New Rochelle, her subject being "The Inspiration of the Wagner Trilogy." The second prize went to Miss Maud Ives Lee of Rochester, for the subject "New England's Greatest Poet."

The Honor Prize, awarded by majority vote of the students to the pupil whose character and influence during the year were most helpful and elevating, which was presented by Mrs. John Foster, whose work among young women in the courts and prisons is well known, went to Miss Anne Emerson King. This prize consisted of a ring containing jewels, symbolizing the three Christian virtues.

The list of graduates of the school contained the names of Kathryn Lewis Aller, Katherine Livingston Ferris, Nathalie Ferris, Annie West Maher, and Alice Blair Painter. Testimonials were awarded to Eleanor Temple Emmett, Dorothea Day, Maud Ives Pinckney, Anna Augusta Pinckney, and Josephine Caroline Sawyer. Several songs and choruses were given, and addresses were delivered by Mrs. Hazen and the Rev. Charles R. Treat, rector of St. Stephen's Church and Chaplain of the Colonial Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

THE TEACHERS' COLLEGE.

Graduating Exercises Held in the Gymnasium on Morningside Heights.

The combined graduating exercises of the Teachers' College and the Horace Mann High School were held in the gymnasium of the former institution, on Morningside Heights, yesterday. The attendance was large. President Walter L. Hervey of the Teachers' College presided. After the distribution of diplomas to the members of the graduating classes the new alumni presented the college with a plaster reproduction of a portion of the frieze of the Parthenon.

The following additions to the teaching staff of the college were announced:

Edward Howard Castle, A. M., Harvard, Professor of History; Mary Duncan Runyan, Professor of Kindergarten Methods; Helen Kinne, Professor of Domestic Science; Richard Elwood Dodge, A. M., Harvard, Professor of Geology; Francis Ernest Lloyd, A. M., Princeton, Professor of Biology; Charles Earl Bikle, A. M., Dickinson, Associate Professor of Mathematics; Minnie Mary Woolman, Associate Professor of Domestic Art; Paul Monroe, A. M., Chicago, instructor in history; George Philip Krapp, A. M., Chicago, instructor in English; Florence Maude Mills, Chicago Normal School, teacher in the fifth grade; Mrs. Florence Chapman Torrance, instructor in mathematics; Emily Faber, instructor in German and French; Elizabeth Carss, Ph. B., Cornell, instructor in science; Mary Camp Brush, secretary to the President.

Hamilton Institute Commencement.

Hamilton Institute held its fifth commencement last night in the Leslie Rooms, Boulevard and West Eighty-third Street, a class of six young men graduating before several hundred alumni of the institute, friends, and invited guests. The graduates were Henry De Witt Carey, Jr., John Miller, Harway Thompson Brooks, Frederick William Croffut, Mortimer Bristol Foster, and Charles Gledhill Meinken. N. Archibald Shaw, the Principal, reviewed the work of the class, announced a number of prize awards, and distributed the diplomas. An address was given by the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson, and each of the graduating class presented an essay.

Swedish Singers' Recreation.

The members of the American Union of Swedish Singers participated in a day of recreation yesterday, some 300 of them visiting Coney Island, Brighton Beach, and Manhattan Beach in the morning, taking in the Bowery and patronizing all the shows they could find. In the evening they held a "café chantant" in the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Sixteenth Street and Third Avenue, where sturdy young Swedes danced Swedish folk dances, a vaudeville was provided, and other festivities enjoyed.

College of Dentistry Commencement.

The thirty-first commencement exercises of the New York College of Dentistry were held last evening at Chickering Hall. There were eighty-two members of the graduating class. Among the guests was Alonzo Sylvester, D. D. S., now a resident of Berlin, and dental surgeon to Emperor William.

Commencement at Garden City.

The annual Commencement exercises of St. Mary's School at Garden City, L. I., will take place next Tuesday. In the evening at the Garden City Casino the young ladies of the school will perform a musical farce called "The Dress Rehearsal," the book by G. R. Sims and the music by Louis Diehl.

A. N. SCHMITTMANN'S DEATH.

The Flour Merchant Killed on the New York Central's Tracks Near Rhinecliff Tuesday.

William T. and Henry H., sons of Augustus N. Schmittmann, who was found dead beside the tracks of the New York Central Railroad near Rhinecliff Tuesday, took the body of their father home to 694 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The Coroner of Red Hook, Dutchess County, held an inquest Wednesday evening, and decided that Mr. Schmittmann came to his death by being struck by a train.

Henry H. Schmittmann last night said: "We cannot imagine how the statements made in the papers that father was found in a field, robbed and mangled, came to be made. His body was found beside the railroad tracks on Tuesday, mangled, but not unrecognizable. Nor was he robbed, so far as we can find out. Money was found in his pockets, besides his gold watch and chain, and a number of business papers. We never said he was murdered, nor does any circumstance of the case warrant that belief.

"None of the family knows how he came to go to Rhinecliff. He might, however, have gone on a business errand. Since the 1st of May, when he dissolved partnership with Henry S. Morgan, at 83 Dey Street, he was connected with Weeks & Parr, at 4 State Street, as an 'outside' man. Both firms are flour merchants, and in his new place father traveled over whatever route he thought trade was best. He might have had customers at Rhinecliff, and gone there to sell them flour.

"When he left home one week ago yesterday he did not tell us where he was going, and the last we know of him definitely is that he took luncheon with his old friend, William Grandeman. He left Mr. Grandeman, as we understand, saying he was going out to Morristown, N. J. That is the last we know of his whereabouts until on Wednesday we learned through the papers that a man with an identification key with father's number on it was found."

Augustus N. Schmittmann was in the flour business in this city for about forty-five years, forty years of which time he was connected with one firm, James K. Morgan & Co. of 83 Dey Street. For twenty years he was in the employment of the firm and became a partner. After Henry S. Morgan became the head of the firm, Mr. Schmittmann remained a partner until the 1st of May. At that time he went with Weeks & Parr, at 4 State Street.

Mr. Schmittmann was seventy years old, and was born in Germany. He came to this country nearly sixty years ago with his parents. He leaves a wife and four children. The time for the funeral services has not yet been set.

People's Pentecostal Tabernacle.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., June 3.—The People's Pentecostal Tabernacle in Sag Harbor was dedicated to-day. The Tabernacle is attached to the Association of Pentecostal Churches of America. It is Methodist in doctrine and Congregational in government.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

George H. Beattys.

George H. Beattys died at his home, 1,317 Dean Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning after a brief illness. Funeral services will be held at the house at 8 o'clock this evening. Burial will be at White Plains.

Mr. Beattys had been a resident of Brooklyn for nearly twenty years, and since 1885 had occupied his residence at 1,317 Dean Street. He had been continuously engaged in the book publishing business, in charge of the subscription department of D. Appleton & Co., and subsequently that of the American Book Company, and about two years ago became a Director of Silver, Burdett & Co., with headquarters in New York, and branches in Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago.

Nearly every public school Principal in Brooklyn was personally known to him, and the Superintendency of the State Department of Instruction might have been his if he would have accepted it. In political affairs, Mr. Beattys was an active and lifelong Republican, numbering among his close personal friends ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James, Senator Warner Miller, Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, Assessor Henry Bristow, and, indeed, nearly all of the men best known in State and local affairs.

Mr. Beattys was born at Danbury, Conn., in 1835. A widow and four children, George D. Beattys, ex-Assistant Corporation Counsel; the Rev. Harry H. Beattys of the Sumner Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Frank D. Beattys of Silver, Burdett & Co., and Mary H. Beattys, a Packer graduate, survive. Mr. Beattys was a Trustee of the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, a member of the Union League Club, and of Mistletoe Lodge of Masons.

Capt. A. L. King.

Capt. Adolph L. King died yesterday, at his home, on Richmond Avenue, Arrochar, S. I., after an illness of one week.

Mr. King was born in Wiseley, Gothland, an island in the Baltic Sea, sixty-five years ago. He entered upon a seafaring life when a boy, and at an early age was in command of a merchant vessel. He continued in the merchant-ship business for many years, until, having amassed a comfortable fortune, he retired from the sea, and selected the United States as his home.

He came to Staten Island twenty-one years ago. Capt. King was for many years Superintendent in New York for the Old Dominion Steamship Company, but resigned from that position five years ago. He had been President of the Staten Island Savings Bank for sixteen years, and was recently re-elected.

When the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce was organized he was chosen as its Treasurer, and was twice re-elected. He was a Trustee of the Staten Island Academy and a member of the Clifton Tennis Club. He invested largely in Staten Island real estate. He owned a large tract of land near his home

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & STOUT
Members New York Stock Exchange.
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall.
Margin Accounts. Investment Securities.
Telephone, Nos. 2127 and 3158 Cortlandt.

FINANCIAL.

HOLDERS OF
Buffalo & Erie Railroad Company
7% MORTGAGE BONDS,
Lake Shore Railway Company
7% MORTGAGE BONDS,
Lake Shore & Michigan South. R'way Co.
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE
AND SINKING FUND 7% BONDS,
Lake Shore & Michigan South. R'way Co.
SECOND MORTGAGE 7% BONDS

are hereby notified that, at the request of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, we have extended the time during which they may exchange their bonds into the New 3½% 100-Year Gold Bonds up to and including JUNE 23, 1897, ON WHICH DATE SUCH PRIVILEGE WILL EXPIRE.

The above-mentioned existing Bonds will, until that date, be received by us on a 3½% basis as of June 1, 1897, in payment for the New 3½% 100-Year Gold Bonds, at the price of 102½.

Particulars of the exchange may be obtained at our office on application.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.,
GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, May 22d, 1897.

SUNBURY and ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage 7% Bonds,
MATURING OCTOBER 1, 1897.

THE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO.,
From June 1st Until July 1st, 1897,
Will purchase the above Bonds and Interest due October 1st, 1897,
At $1022.50 Per Bond,
On Presentation at this Office.
ROBT. W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.
GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, June 1st, 1897.
TO HOLDERS OF GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA R. R. CO. 7 PER CENT. BONDS MATURING OCTOBER 1ST, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the present arrangement for extending the above Bonds until July 1, 1941, at 4½ Per Cent. without charge to the holders will terminate June 30, 1897.

Commencing July 1, 1897, and thereafter until further notice, the extension at 4½ per cent. will be made only on the payment by the holders of $30 per $1,000 Bond.

Bondholders desiring to have Bonds extended can communicate with
ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company
3½%
100-Year Gold Bonds.
HOLDERS OF OUR RECEIPTS FOR THE ABOVE-MENTIONED BONDS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT THESE BONDS ARE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY, AND THAT WE WILL DELIVER THE SAME AT OUR OFFICE ON PRESENTATION AND SURRENDER OF SUCH RECEIPTS, AS STATED THEREIN.
SPEYER & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET.

I offer for sale at 82½
$150,000
Richmond R'y & Electric Co.
First Mortgage 5%
GOLD BONDS,
Due July 1, 1920. Interest Payable January and July.
W. H. COOPER,
45 Broadway, New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

Transactions in the stock market yesterday did not reach the 200,000 mark, but strength was manifest throughout the list. Some inconspicuous stocks fell off fractionally, but for the most part advances were the rule. Commission houses continued prominent in current transactions, for it is no longer to be doubted that the public is developing a disposition to renew its interest in Wall Street.

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The professional elements on the Stock Exchange do not at the moment seem to be the bullish factor they were accounted at the beginning of the current firmness. Of the room traders, a majority have flopped over to the bear side. Of a sudden they see a great many bogies. They worry over frosts, past, present, and prospective. They are particularly depressed over threats of new Cuban snarls. For the most part, however, the room trading contingent went home last night with rather substantial debits in their accounts.

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Sugar Trust stock became active and strong yesterday, as was suggested here was likely to be the case, certain Wall Street operators with close Washington connections having suddenly turned bullish. Over 35,000 shares of stock were traded in and a net gain of about a point scored. On the rise it is only fair to point out that there were indications of inside sales on a substantial scale.

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Chicago Gas touched a new high point, reaching 87 on transactions passing 25,000 shares. The Illinois legislation in behalf of the company is completed by the approval of Gov. Tanner, whose signature has been appended to the bill, a fact which during business hours yesterday Wall Street did not know. This legislation puts the property where its stock, free from attack, rests its market value on the fact that it is paying 6 per cent. dividends and earning a surplus beyond what it pays.

***

The granger railroad stocks contributed transactions equal to a quarter of all that was done in the market, about 28,000 shares of Burlington being traded in. This group of stocks was under special attack all day from a contingent of room traders, which announces that it has determined to bring the market to a standstill. In the granger stocks there appears more than elsewhere evidence of outside buying. There is basis for the belief that Boston brokers, during the past week, have bought in this market between 30,000 and 40,000 shares of Burlington stock for the account of Directors of the company. This will mean a material reduction in the volume of floating stock, such purchases being removed from the Street.

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One of the incidents of yesterday was a little spurt in Jersey Central. After selling down to 72½ it jumped to 74, closing somewhat lower. Within the next thirty days the Jersey Central has to pay interest on about $45,000,000 of its own bonds, while interest is due on over $5,000,000 other bonds of auxiliary companies.

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Wall Street is refusing to be scared by gold expert predictions. The most important banking houses in the Street say such predictions amount to nothing more than guesses.

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Government bonds were strong. The 4s, 1907, registered, advanced ⅛; the coupons, ¼; the 4s, 1925, registered, ⅝, and the coupons, ¼. The 5s, coupon, fell off ⅛. There were sales of $1,500 4s, 1907, registered, at 110⅜; $300 do, coupon, at 111⅛, and $124,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 124.

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Net changes in stock quotations of ½ of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Refs.	⅞	Ill. Steel	3
Am. Sugar Refs pf.	½	Met. Traction	⅝
Canadian Pac.	¾	N. J. Central	¾
Erie	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Erie 1st pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Can. Southern	⅝	N. Y., N. H. & H.	4
C., M. & St. P.	½	Nor. Pac. pf.	⅝
C., R. I. & Pac.	⅛	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
C. & H.Coal, all issues	½	U. S. Leather pf.	2
D., L. & W.	1½	U. S. Rubber	1⅜
Gen. Electric	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	5½
Mo., K. & T. pf.	½	West. Union Beef	1⅞
Mo. Pacific	⅝	Western Union	1
Mobile & Ohio	2	Wis. Central	½

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Net change in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

A., T. & S. F. gen.	1	St. L. & I. M. gen.	1
C. Gas L. & C. 1st	1⅞	St. L. & S. F. 2d, Class C.	1½
Eq. Gas L. & T. of Chi. 1st	2½	St. P., 1st Min. Pt.	1
Erie gen.	1½	Div.	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1½	Standard R. & T. 6s.	1
Mo. Pac. con.	1	Wabash 2d	1½

Bonds Declined.

Balt. & O. 5s, 1925	2	Lehigh & W. B. con. ass't	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was nominal. Call loans, 1¼@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four months, 3 per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, four to six months to run, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $114,231,211; balances, $6,951,778; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $43,730.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discounts in the open market were made at ⅞ per cent. for short and 1 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market steady. Posted rates unchanged, at $4.86½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.85¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.87 for demand, $4.87¼ for cable transfers, and $4.85¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—65c premium. Boston—5@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—75c@$1 premium.

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No change can be recorded of the money market yesterday. There was less activity in the call department than on Wednesday. The demand for commercial bills continues large, and the number of choice names seems to be growing smaller. In the time money market the small demand and heavy supply remain the features.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway shares were firm in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie, ⅝, to 13⅛, and Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 80⅝. Declined—New York Central, ⅝, to 102½; St. Paul, ¼, to 79⅛, and Reading, ⅛ to 10. Atchison sold at 11⅝, Illinois Central at 98½, Louisville and Nashville at 48¾, and Pennsylvania at 53⅛. British consols were firm, at 112⅝ for money and 112⅞ for the account.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes from the previous account: Total reserve decreased £905,000, circulation increased £400,000, bullion decreased £505,518, other securities increased £117,000, other deposits decreased £83,000, public deposits decreased £748,000, notes reserve decreased £875,000, and Government securities decreased £45,000. The proportion of reserve to liability, which last week was 51.54 per cent., is now 50.55 per cent., as compared with an advance from 59.34 per cent. to 59.37 per cent. in the corresponding week last year. The rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes from the previous account: Notes in circulation increased 72,300,000f, Treasury accounts current decreased 17,750,000f, gold on hand increased 12,575,000f, bills discounted increased 40,850,000f and silver on hand increased 1,375,000f.

The weekly statement of the Bank of Germany shows the following changes from the previous account: Cash on hand decreased 10,460,000 marks, Treasury notes decreased 300,000 marks, other securities increased 43,220,000 marks, and notes in circulation increased 20,420,000 marks.

American eagles quoted in London at 76s 5d.

Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 197.50, in Lisbon at 46, and in Rome at 104.90.

THIS ONLY THE BEGINNING.

A good bull on the stock market and on the business situation in general is Mr. Jefferson Seligman, of J. & W. Seligman & Co. Mr. Seligman believes that the "McKinley boom" so long looked for and so much delayed has come at last, and that Wall Street in the past fortnight has only seen the beginning of what will prove to be a substantial bull market. In talking to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Seligman said yesterday:

"The business situation of the country has changed materially from what it was a month or so ago. Trade conditions everywhere are better, business itself is undoubtedly improving, probably not enough to be called a boom but certainly sufficient to show the real tendency.

"Advices from all parts of the country tell of a generally better feeling than has existed at any time for years past. Throughout the whole business community there is a confidence which, although it has existed ever since the November elections, is stronger and more capable of asserting itself now than ever before. Crop prospects are excellent, railroad earnings are improving and showing promise of much better things in the next few months. Altogether there is much on which to base expectations of a speedy improvement in the whole trade situation.

"I think people are realizing more and more every day that the country at present has a Government conducted by capable and energetic men—men thoroughly conversant with the business situation and understanding perfectly the wants and necessities of the business community. The delay in this tariff matter has been unfortunate, and it has undoubtedly been one of the influences against betterment in trade. But it looks now as though we were nearing the end, and as though before very long our merchants and manufacturers will know what sort of a tariff they are to work under for the next four years. With the tariff out of the way I believe the administration will go ahead energetically and do all that is possible to aid the business community and to speedily do away with whatever obstacles to improvement there may be remaining.

"As to the stock market, it, of course, will reflect the business situation. In fact, the stock market usually forecasts the business situation. And I confidently believe that before long we will see a much higher level of prices here in Wall Street. The improvements in railroad earnings and in those of industrial corporations, which will soon assert themselves, must bring about a bull movement. And as every one knows, the public at large and Wall Street itself are only waiting for such real signs of betterment to buy back the stocks which have been thrown over in the depressing times of the past few years. Even from a speculative standpoint the adverse factors are nearly all out of the situation. Prices are low, confidence among investors is everywhere apparent, money is cheap, and, best of all, there is to be beyond any doubt great and substantial improvement in the business of the country.

"I think that we have entered upon the upward movement which we have been expecting daily ever since last November. And as yet we have only seen the beginning of the movement. The turning point has been reached and passed. From now on the course of the market will be upward."

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MR. SAGE AND WESTERN UNION.

Mr. Russell Sage is now quoted as being bullish on the stocks of those corporations with which he is conspicuously identified. He is said to see great change in the business outlook, and is disposed to talk hopefully of the future for corporation earnings.

Mr. Russell Sage is none the less committed, at the present time, to a proposition to reduce the Western Union dividend at the next meeting of that company's Directors. Mr. Sage and Mr. George J. Gould had a conference before the latter sailed for Europe, and there is now a somewhat better understanding between them than there has been for some time.

Mr. Gould deferred to Mr. Sage's judgment in the Manhattan dividend matter a few months ago, and Mr. Sage, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding, is just as influential with Mr. Gould in the management of Western Union and the other properties in which they are both interested as he was and is in the Manhattan Elevated Company.

CHICAGO GAS VICTORY.

Wall Street did not really know until after the close of business yesterday that the Governor of Illinois had actually signed the Chicago Gas Consolidation bills. There were rumors to this effect during the day, but there were also denials in plenty from the bears, and not until after 3 o'clock was the news of the Chicago Gas Company's success really confirmed.

The Governor's signature to the bill making legal the consolidation of the Chicago gas properties puts the company in the position for which various managements have striven for years. Heretofore Chicago's blackmailing politicians have stood in the way, but at last the persistency of the Chicago Gas Company has conquered.

THE NATIONAL FOLLY.

At the annual convention of the Tennessee Bankers' Association President W. B. Mitchell of the Third National Bank of Chattanooga contributed a paper entitled "The National Folly," in which an important issue was discussed as follows:

"We are prone to believe, and not without reason, that we have the best country, the grandest institutions, and the greatest people in the world. The products of our broad expanse of fertile lands supply our own lavish wants, with enough to spare for the hungry of all lands. Our rich mines would appear ample to glut the markets of the planet for centuries. Our farmers are the best equipped and the most enterprising; our merchants are the keenest; our mechanics the most ingenious and skillful, and our working people the most intelligent; but we have the worst financial system in all the world, a system which a Hindu would scorn or a Chinaman would spit upon; a thing that is the laughing stock of other civilized peoples, and the execration of our own people, almost with one accord, execrate. The advocates of free silver denounce it, and the friends of sound money tremble when an ounce of gold leaves the country. It is neither the gold standard, the silver standard, nor greenbackism. Any one of the three would be preferable as a permanent infliction. We have no legal standard of money or value. The law fixes none. It may be silver or it may be gold. It may be 50 cents or it may be 100 cents, or perchance 30 cents or 75 cents, according to the whim of an Administration or the market value of one of the money metals.

"We have a Government bank, with practically one thousand millions of dollars of obligations, with no settled policy, no banking powers or facilities, no responsible head. Controlled wholly by political bias and expediency, this bank may pay its obligations in silver, and in an hour scale all credits 50 per cent., or it may pay them in gold until gold dollars are exhausted, and then the whole financial fabric is in chaos.

"Any schemer or gold-grabber in any corner of the earth may make a draft on the precious gold supply of this bank. A combination or conspiracy on the other side of the globe may shake its foundations and startle with apprehension every business interest in this great and glorious country. While nations hardly yet emerged from barbarism move on in the even tenor of their financial way, the great American Republic has a spasm of financial 'jimjams' whenever an obscure broker in the antipodes or elsewhere orders a few ounces of gold from New York. We are bound hand and foot by the most absurd of all known monetary systems. From the humblest individual to the largest capitalist all are possessed with a nervous, intangible apprehension and anxiety as to the course of financial affairs. We are railing at one another and saying bad things of one another on account of differences as to whether we should have free coinage or silver or maintain the gold standard, as if that were the vital question, which it is not.

"Let us have a safe banking system, and it is safe to say that the question of the standard of value would take care of itself and cease to be a question.

"And to this end all who love their country should bend their patriotic efforts."

SOME PROFITS ON JERSEY CENTRAL.

One Broad Street commission house yesterday covered 1,500 shares of Jersey Central stock which only a little while ago was sold short by a customer above par. It was this buying which led to the advance in Jersey Central yesterday. The firm's purchases were made in the execution of a peremptory order to close out their customer's account, that gentleman having prepared for an extended European trip and not wishing to be bothered with Wall Street matters while abroad.

THE FIRST DIVIDEND PAYER.

At a meeting of the Directors of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company yesterday, President Robinson was present with ex-Secretary of State Olney and Henry K. McHarg, the newly elected Directors. Various matters of importance were discussed.

The net earnings of the company for the ten months from July 1, 1896, to May 1, 1897, showed a surplus of $370,000 above all interest charges, rentals, &c. A dividend of 2 per cent. on the $5,000,000 first preferred stock was declared out of the surplus earnings for the year. It is the intention of the Board of Directors to hereafter pay a semi-annual dividend on the first preferred stock if earned.

This is the first dividend declared on any of the stocks of the newly organized companies, and consequently is a matter of more than ordinary importance, inasmuch as it marks a new era for those railroad properties whose affairs in recent years have been disastrously complicated.

ELECTRIC STORAGE GOSSIP.

Good reports of the business of the Electric Storage Battery Company continue to come from Philadelphia, and New York people closely in touch with the property express their entire satisfaction as to its condition and prospects. Many new contracts are said to have been made within the past few months—contracts which will mean considerable to the company's earnings at the end of its year. It is also stated that New York's interest in Electric Storage has been largely extended of late, and that the absorption of stock by this quarter is still going on.

A SHARP BREAK IN RUBBER.

The United States Rubber stocks declined sharply yesterday, the common selling down to 10 and the preferred to 55, a decline of 2¾ and 6¼ points respectively. The break was due to the announcement of the reduction in the company's dividend rate on the preferred stock to 4 per cent. per annum. Before the close, however, both stocks rallied, making their net losses for the day considerably smaller than those shown by the morning break.

ADVICES SENT OUT OF TOWN.

New York Stock Exchange firms are quoted in Chicago as telegraphing Western correspondents as follows:

Price, McCormick & Co.—It is said that the change of sentiment in London is largely due to the recent remarks of Mr. Gage on the financial question. There is no doubt that when our currency is placed on a stable basis large amounts of foreign money will seek investment in this country which at present are going elsewhere.

R. H. Stuart-Wortley.—Traders profess to be disappointed in the Burlington statement for April. As a matter of fact, the showing is good. April was a bad month in the West, nevertheless the gross earnings increased some $164,000. It is gratifying to know that the management is spending more money on the road than was the case earlier in the year.

Bell & Co.—Sentiment on the floor favors a reaction, but it is still bullish for the long turn. There has been rumored liquidation in the coal stocks.

J. S. Bache.—The great and most important bull point is that made by Lyman J. Gage, and it is principally to this that the noted present improvement is due.

Hollister & Babcock.—We understand that the figures which will be submitted to the stockholders of Northwestern at their annual meeting Monday next will show a surplus for the year of something like 6¼ per cent. on the common stock for the year. There is no probability that any other than the regular dividend will be declared on the common, though the company could pay 1 per cent. extra, if it so pleased, out of the year's earnings.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	200	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	109	
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	180	181
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	65	70
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	104½	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock	70	71½
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	107	109
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	145	155
Eighth Avenue, Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	35	45
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66	69
Kings County Traction	38	40
New Orleans Traction common	6	8
New Orleans Traction pf.	26	28
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	113	115
Second Avenue Railroad stock	133	135
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	106½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	182	185
Third Avenue Railroad	152	153
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	104¾	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	13	15
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	90	93

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex dividend	75	77
Hoboken Ferry 5s	104	105
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 6s	90	91
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	68	70
Union Ferry stock	63	65
Union Ferry 5s	103½	105

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	90	92½
Indianapolis Gas stock	145	148
Indianapolis Gas 1st	104	106
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	58	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	77

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas, ex dividend	77½	79
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	81
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101	103
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	214½	215¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	64	66
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	243	250
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	61	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	110	110½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consol.	103	104
St. Paul Gas bonds	70	77
Standard Gas, New York	104½	105½
Standard Gas, New York	120	122
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	113	116
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	68	68
Western Gas Co., bonds, Milwaukee	94½	95½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders'	22	27½
Barney & Smith common	7	11
Celluloid Company stock	50	58
Consolidated Ice common	24	28
Consolidated Ice pf.	74	80
Cramps' Shipyard stock	50	60
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	65	67
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	95	98
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan Peninsular Car	8	12
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	43	48
Michigan Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	82	86
New York Air Brake Co.	18	20
New York Biscuit Company	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Con. (new)	1	3
Pennsylvania Coal	320	340
Pratt & Whitney	9	12
Pratt & Whitney pf.	61	65
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	305	307
Trenton Pottery	7	9
Trenton Pottery pf.	42	45
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	85	86
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	70	74
Wagner Car Company	140	151
Worthington Pump pf.	76	79

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Central & South American Tel.	118	119½
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Electro-Pneumatic	⅛	⅜
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	2	7
Madison Square Garden 2d	51	60
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	45	47
New York & New Jersey Telephone	137	140
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	15¼	16¼
Trow Directory pf.	35	38

*Ex interest.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 3.—Trading in Atchison securities continued broad, over $50,000 adjustment fours and 3,000 shares of the preferred stock changing hands in the morning trading, while the common also was active, and one-fourth of 1 per cent. was bid to call 1,000 shares at 13 for sixty days. Common sold at 11¼@11½, preferred at 23@23⅜, and adjustments at 49@49¼. Rubber shares were active under free selling, with fair rally. United States Oil rose ⅝, to 12⅝. Over 4,000 shares of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy were traded in during the morning, and Sugar was prominent for activity. Mining shares were neglected. At the close prices showed a fractional loss for the day. Closing:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	212	...
Boston & Lowell	212	213
Boston & Maine	158	158½
Boston & Providence	262	264
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	103¼	104¼
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	105½	106½
Fitchburg pf.	92⅜	93¾
Old Colony	176½	177
West End	77	77⅛
West End pf.	93	94
Wisconsin Central	1	...
Oregon Short Line	15¾	16¼

Mining Companies.

Aetna, quicksilver	..	4
Allouez	..	1
Arnold	3	3¾
Atlantic	19½	20½
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	.15
Boston & Montana	123	124
Butte & Boston	16¾	17
Calumet & Hecla	374	375
Centennial	5⅝	5⅝
Franklin	16⅛	16½
Gold Coin Mines	4½	4¾
Kearsarge	16¾	17½
Napa, quicksilver	..	6½
Osceola	29¼	30
Pioneer, gold	2⅞	3
Quincy	108	109
Santa Ysabel	12¾	13¼
Tamarack	122	123½
Tamarack Junior	15½	16¼
Tecumseh	1½	2¼
Wolverine	9½	9⅝

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	228	229
Dominion Coal	10½	10⅞
Dominion Coal pf.	88	90
Eastman Car Heater	..	25
Edison Electric Illuminating	146	147
Lamson Cons. Store Service	19½	20
Mexican Telephone	60	.75
New England Telephone	104	106
Philadelphia Company	18	18½
United States Oil	12⅝	12⅝
Westinghouse Electric	21	23
Westinghouse Electric pf.	50	51

Unlisted Securities.

Fort Wayne Electric	⅛	1
Merced Gold Mining	8½	9
Old Dominion Copper Mining	15	15¾

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—Some activity was displayed during the early hours of business, but in the afternoon dullness became the dominating factor, and continued so up to the close. Prices were strong, and in some cases advances were recorded. Pennsylvania was in good demand at advancing prices. The coal stocks were firm, but not specially active. American Railway Light, after advancing to 6¼, reacted to 6 on a small volume of business. The traction stocks were neglected. The closing was quiet and generally without feature. Lehigh Valley officials deny all knowledge of a pending deal which includes an option on 75,000 shares of the company's stock.

Closing prices for the leading issues:

Lehigh Valley	24	24½
N. P. Com Rct.	13⅛	13⅞
N. P. pf.	38	38⅞
Pennsylvania	52½	52¾
Reading	9⅝	9¾
Reading 1st pf.	21½	21⅝
Reading 2d pf.	12⅝	13⅛
St. Paul	76⅞	76⅞
W. N. Y. & P.	27	28
Metropolitan Traction	107	108½
Philadelphia Traction	69½	69⅝
Baltimore Traction	19	19½
Union Traction	9½	9⅝
Penn. Heat, Light & Power	13⅞	13⅞
Penn. Heat, Light & Power pf.	32½	32½
United Gas Imp.	72⅝	72½
Electric Storage	18½	18⅝
Electric Storage pf.	19½	21
Welsbach Light	40½	41
American Railway Elec.	5⅞	6
Marsden	8¾	9¼
Reading G. s.	81½	82
Penn. & People's 4s	32½	70
Pittsburg C. Traction	7⅞	8
Pittsburg Traction pf.	37½	38

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 3.—West Chicago monopolized the market again to-day, opening ¾ over last night's close. It fell to 96¾, but in all the trading it never got beyond 97¾, and it closed at 97. The feeling is much stronger than a few days ago, owing to the success of the bills at Springfield. Most of the other cable stocks are firm, and the elevated securities also. City Railway, which had been selling for 218 for some time, moved up with a jump to 225@225½, although there were but light sales at the advance. The formal transfer of the Liverpool factory of the Diamond Match Company has been completed, and Coates & Son have agreed to commence immediately on the pushing for Continental business.

Clearing House settlements were made as follows:

American Strawboard	21½
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	57
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co.	9
Chi. Brew. & Malt. pf.	34
Chicago Packing & P. Co.	27
Chicago Packing & P. Co. pf.	48¼
Chicago City Railway	220
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	141¼
Lake Street Elevated	12
International Packing Co.	18
International Packing Co. pf.	42
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	10¼
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	33
New York Biscuit Co.	47¼
North Chicago Street Railroad	216⅞
Street's West Stable Car Line	14½
West Chicago Street Railroad	97
Lake Street Elevated t. otfs.	10¾
South Side Elevated Railway	42½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$228,991,037
Gold reserve	144,517,402
Net silver	24,822,398
United States notes in the Treasury	32,115,187
Treasury notes of 1890	26,696,658
Total receipts, this day	1,177,466
Total receipts, this month	3,751,017
Total receipts, this year	314,351,068
Total expenditures, this day	1,071,000
Total expenditures, this month	3,572,000
Total expenditures, this year	348,445,141
Deposits in National banks	17,249,384
National bank notes received for redemption	478,345
Government receipts from internal revenue	378,678
Customs	670,133
Miscellaneous	124,599

Officers for the Produce Exchange.

At the caucus yesterday to nominate officers of the Produce Exchange this ticket was agreed upon: For President, Frank Brainard; Vice President, Vincent Loeser; Treasurer, Edward C. Rice; Managers, to serve two years, Frederic H. Andrews, Frank W. Commiskey, Henry A. McGee, Perry P. Williams, George H. Roberts, Jr., and C. W. Hogan; Trustee of Gratuity Fund, for three years, G. K. Clark, Jr. The ticket will be voted on next Monday. President Henry D. McCord will receive the South American mercantile delegation next Wednesday.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con.	.05	.05
Andes	.15	.17
Belcher	.17	.18
Best & Belcher	.52	.56
Bullion	.01	.02
Caledonia	.08	.08
Challenge Con.	.23	.24
Chollar	1.10	1.15
Confidence	.94	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.70	1.75
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.18	.21
Exchequer	.01	..
Gould & Curry	.35	.36
Hale & Norcross	.70	.82
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.05	..
Kentuck Con.	.04	.02
Mexican	.31	.31
Occidental Con.	.08	.08
Ophir	.84	.87
Overman	.11	.12
Potosi	.65	.66
Savage	.29	.31
Sierra Nevada	.35	.38
Union Con.	.28	.29
Utah Con.	.02	.02
Yellow Jacket	.25	.28
Standard	1.40

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, June 3, 1897.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
149	152	5	Adams Express	150	150	150	150	....
10¼	10¾	680	American Spirits Mfg.	10	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
116¾	117	86,858	American Sugar Refs.	116	117⅝	115⅞	116⅞	+ ⅛
104½	105	707	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	104½	105	104½	105	+ ½
....	..	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	89	89	89	89	.....
71⅜	72	8,450	American Tobacco	71⅜	72½	71⅜	72	+ ⅝
103½	106½	10	American Tobacco pf.	104½	104⅞	104⅞	104⅛	.....
9½	11	80	Ann Arbor	10	10	10	10	.....
27½	29	235	Ann Arbor pf.	27¾	27¾	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
11¾	11½	970	At., T. & S. F.	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
22½	23	7,019	At., T. & S. F. pf.	23⅝	23⅝	23	23	— ⅛
9½	9⅝	200	Baltimore & Ohio	9⅝	9½	9⅜	9⅛	— ⅛
104½	105½	248	Brooklyn Union Gas.	105	105	105	105	— ⅛
48¼	48⅝	750	Canada Southern	49	49	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
60¼	60½	700	Canadian Pacific	59⅜	60¼	59⅜	60¼	+1
16¾	16⅞	4,987	Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
78⅝	78½	26,870	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	78½	79¼	78½	78½	— ⅝
95	98	25	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	98½	98¼	98¼	98¼	.....
86	86¼	23,515	Chicago Gas	85⅝	87	85⅛	86	+ ⅜
76⅞	77	14,480	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	77¼	77½	76¾	76⅞	— ½
133¾	134½	395	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	134	134	134	134	.....
108¼	108⅝	2,015	Chicago & Northw.	108	108⅝	108	108½	.....
67⅜	67⅝	6,065	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	68	68⅝	67½	67½	— ⅛
24½	25	735	C., Cin., C. & St. Louis.	24	25	24	25	.....
3¼	3½	100	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	3½	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
159	160	25	Consolidated Gas Co.	160¼	160¼	160	160	.....
103¼	104½	850	Delaware & Hudson.	103⅜	104	103¾	104	+ ⅛
147	147¾	470	Del., Lack. & Western.	147¾	147¾	146¾	146¾	—1¼
6	7¼	100	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	6½	6½	6½	6½	.....
108	109	20	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook.	108½	108½	108½	108½	.....
13¼	13¾	100	Erie	13⅝	13⅞	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
31¾	32½	100	Erie 1st pf.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
31	31¼	420	General Electric	31⅜	31⅝	31	31	— ¾
82	85	100	Illinois Steel Co.	85	85	85	85	+3
59¾	61¾	22	Lake Erie & West. pf.	62	62	62	62	.....
168	168½	806	Lake Shore	168¼	168¾	168¼	168¼	+ ¼
47¼	47¾	4,935	Louisville & Nashville.	47⅜	47¾	47⅛	47¼	— ⅛
84½	85	1,685	Manhattan Con.	85¼	85⅝	85	85	— ⅛
107¼	108	660	Metropolitan Traction.	107¼	107⅝	107⅛	107⅜	+ ⅛
48	49	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	48½	48½	48¼	48½	+ ⅛
11⅝	12	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
28⅝	29	1,220	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	29½	29½	29	29	— ⅛
15¼	15½	1,351	Missouri Pacific	15½	15⅝	14⅜	15⅛	— ⅛
17½	20	100	Mobile & Ohio.	18	18	18	18	—2
26½	26¾	1,345	National Lead Co.	27	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
92½	94½	105	National Lead Co. pf.	93	94¼	93	93½	.....
10¼	11¼	800	National Linseed Oil.	10½	10½	10½	10½	.....
73¼	73⅞	8,160	New Jersey Central	72½	74	72½	73½	+ ⅜
100¾	100¾	1,446	New York Central.	100½	100⅞	100¼	100¾	+ ⅛
60½	61¼	100	N. Y. & E. R. Gas.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	.....
166	167	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	166	166	166	166	—4
28¾	29	34	Norfolk & West. pf.	28	28	28	28	.....
3¾	4	200	North American	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
18	18¼	1,162	Northern Pacific	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
88	88½	2,398	Northern Pacific pf.	88¾	88¾	88¼	88¼	— ⅛
14	14⅜	405	Ontario & Western.	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅜	— ⅛
47	48½	10	O. R. & Nav. pf.	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	.....
27¼	27¾	1,620	Pacific Mail	27¼	27⅝	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
159½	160	225	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	159½	159½	159½	159½	.....
19¾	19⅝	2,000	Reading	19⅝	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
43¾	43⅞	3,834	Reading 1st pf.	43⅝	43⅞	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
5¾	5⅝	270	St. L. & San Fran.	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
45¾	45⅞	2,620	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	45	46½	45	45⅝	+1
15¾	15⅝	1,161	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	15½	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
70	87	4	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	80	80	80	80	.....
57⅞	58¼	300	St. Paul & Omaha.	58½	58¾	58¼	58¼	— ⅛
14	15	200	Southern Pacific	14½	14½	14½	14½	.....
8⅝	8¾	1,100	Southern Railway	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
28¼	28¾	8,378	Southern Railway pf.	28⅝	28⅝	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
6¾	7	100	Standard R. & T.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
20¼	20½	2,580	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	20	20⅝	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅛
9⅝	9⅝	500	Texas Pacific	9½	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
7	7¼	820	Union Pacific	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
1¾	1⅞	100	U. S. Express	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
6½	7	500	United States Leather	7	7	7	7	.....
55	55½	500	U. S. Leather pf.	55	55½	55	55¼	.....
11	11½	1,810	United States Rubber	12	12	10	11	—1¼
56	56¾	2,415	U. S. Rubber pf.	58	58½	55	56⅛	—5½
5½	5⅝	100	Wabash	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	13⅞	455	Wabash pf.	14	14	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
5⅜	5⅝	410	Western Union Beef.	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	—1⅝
79½	79½	6,085	Western Union Tel.	80¼	80¼	79¼	79⅝	—1
⅛	⅝	200	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
....	..	300	Wisconsin Central.	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
Sales.		197,603						

Silver.

60¼	60½	26,000	Bullion certificates.	60¼	60¼	60¼	60½	+ ¼

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s		Detroit Gas Co 5s		Oreg R R & Nav 4s	
1,000	73	5,000	79¾	1,000	84½
1,000	73¼	17,000	80	2,000	84
Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s		East Tenn, Va. & Ga		People's G & C Chic,	
27,000	82⅜	Con 5s	107¾	2d Gtd 6s	
1,000	82½	25,000		2,000	106
53,000	82¼	Eliz, L & B Sandy 5s		Reading Co Gen 4s	
50,000	82½	5,000	100	27,000	81⅝
3,000	82⅜	5,000b3	100	21,000	81⅝
1,000	82½	Equitable G & Fuel of		5,000	81⅛
1,000	82¾	Chicago 1st		34,000	81⅝
82,000	82	1,000	103	28,000	81⅝
2,000	82⅞	1,000	104½	Rio Grande Wn 1st	
30,000	83	Erie 1st Ext 5s		2,000	73¼
20,000s3	83	8,000b3	111⅜	St Jo & Grand I 1st,	
10,000	83⅛	2,000	111⅜	Trust Co Certfs	
10,000	83⅛	Erie Gen Lien 3-4s		1,000	55
22,000	83¼	25,000	64½	St L & Ir M Gen 5s	
500	82¾	2,000	64½	13,000	71
Adjustment 4s		11,000	65	St L & S F G M 5s	
10,000	49⅜	2,000	65¼	5,000	99⅝
57,000	49	Erie 4s, Prior Bds		10,000	99⅞
10,000	49⅛	10,000	89¾	1,000b20f	100
10,000	49	25,000b3	89¾	St L & S F Gen 6s	
10,000	49	40,000	89¾	4,000	114⅛
10,000	49	65,000	90	2,000	114
10,000	49⅛	Ft Wth & D C 1st		St L & San Fr 2d,	
10,000	49	39,000	56½	Class C	
35,000	49⅛	5,000	57	1,000	114⅝
61,000	49¼	2,000	56¾	St L & San Fran 4s	
5,000	49⅜	1,000	57	10,000b3	67½
25,000	49¼	Ill Cent 4s, 1952		15,000	67½
7,000	49⅜	5,000	102	23,000	67¾
15,000	49	Kan Pac 1st Cons,		St L Southwestern 1st	
Baltimore & Ohio 5s,		Trust Co Certfs		5,000	66⅛
1885-1925		2,000	68⅝	2,000	66
14,000	80	Laclede Gas Co 5s of St		St Paul, Min & Man,	
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s	73	L 1st 5s	98	Montana Ext 4s	
3,000		8,000	92¼	5,000b20f	107½
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s		L, S & M So Div Bds		St Paul, Min & Man	
2,000	111⅞	1,000	107½	Consolidated 6s,	
8,000	112	L, S & M So 1st Coup		Reduced to 4½s	
Bklyn W & W Co 5s		1,000	113	1,000b20f	107
1,000	97	L, S & M So 1st Reg		San. & Ar Pass 4s	
8,000	96⅞	1,000	111¼	5,000	57⅜
Bur, C Rap & N 1st,		L, S & M So 2d Reg		10,000	57½
Collat Trust 5s		5,000	120¼	15,000	57½
2,000	103	L Erie & W 2d 5s		5,000	57½
Canada So 1st Gtd		10,000	102½	15,000	57⅝
1,000	112	Lehigh V Term 5s		5,000	57⅝
10,000	112½	1,000	109	5,000	57⅝
Cent Ga Ry 1st 5s		Lehigh & W-B Con,		29,000	57⅝
15,000	113	Assented		4,000	57⅞
Cent Ga Ry 2d Inc		1,000	95	Scioto Val & N E 4s	
10,000	8½	Louisville & Nashville		5,000	80
Cent Ga Ry 3d Inc		Unified Gold 4s		3,000b20f	79⅞
2,000	5⅜	10,000	80¼	South Pac of Cal 5s,	
Cent of N J Gen 5s		Lo, N A & Chic 1st		Consolidated	
15,000b20f	108¾	20,000s5f	114½	10,000	80½
12,000b20f	108⅞	Mil, L S & Wn 1st		Southern Ry 1st 5s	
5,000	109	1,000	131	2,000	90⅞
1,000	109½	Milw & St Paul, Chic		1,000	91
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s		& Pac Wn 5s		1,000	90⅞
1,000	73½	5,000	116⅝	2,000	90⅝
2,000	73¾	Lac & Dav Div		Standard R & T 6s	
1,000	73⅝	1,000	113	10,000	68½
10,000	74	Mineral Point Div		5,000	69
5,000	73⅞	5,000	109	Terminal R R Assn of	
Ches & Ohio Con 5s		Mil & St Paul Cons		St L Con 5s	
3,000	110	1,000	134¾	4,000	107½
4,000	110½	Minn & St L Con 6s		Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
2,000	110¼	2,000c	101⅝	10,000	87⅝
Ches & O R & A Div.		Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s		21,000	87⅝
1st Consol 4s		1,000	83	10,000	88
1,000	102½	1,000	83½	Tex & Pac 2d Inc	
2d Consol 4s		5,000	83¼	61,000	22
1,000	93¼	4,000	83⅝	17,000	22½
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s		4,000	83½	12,000	22¼
14,000	119½	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d		Union Elevated 1st 6s,	
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s		10,000	50⅞	Trust Co Certfs	
2,000	100¼	18,000	59¾	2,000	74½
10,000	100	5,000	59⅞	Union Pac 6s, 1899,	
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s		17,000	59¾	Trust Co Certfs	
5,000	99½	20,000	59¾	Ex Matured Coups	
7,000	99⅜	Mo Pac 1st Cons		2,000	103¾
5,000	99⅞	5,000	71	Union Pac 6s, 1898,	
Chic, G L & C Co 1st		Mo Pac 1st Col 5s		Trust Co Certfs,	
3,000	99⅞	3,000	43	Ex Matured Coups	
45,000	100	Mob & Ohio G M 4s		2,000	103½
5,000	100⅞	10,000	67	U P, Denv & Gulf 1st	
Chic & Northwestern		N Y Central Deb 4s		5,000b3	85
Registered Gold 7s		1,000	118	U Pac, Lin & Col 1st	
1,000	116½	N Y Central Ext 4s		1,000	19
Chic, R I & Pac 6s,		4,000	103¾	Wabash 1st 5s	
Registered		N Y, Chic & St L 4s		8,000b3	102
5,000	132½	2,000	104⅝	10,000	102½
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s		N Y, Ontario & Wn		1,000	102⅜
6,000	105¾	Refunding 4s		8,000	102½
17,000	106	6,000	93¾	3,000	102⅝
20,000	106¼	N Y, Sus & Wn 1st,		Wabash 2d 5s	
2,000s20f	106¼	Refunding 6s		16,000	65
5,000	106¾	5,000, at the office	101⅝	1,000	65¼
C, St P, M & O Cons		North Pac 1st Reg		10,000	65¾
1,000	130⅜	5,000	118	Wabash Deb, Series B	
2,000	131	Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s		2,000	21
Clev C, Chic & St L,		10,000	54⅜	West Shore Gtd 4s	
St Louis Div 4s		1,500	54½	5,000	109
1,000	95¼	35,000	54⅝	Western Gas Co 5s	
Denver & Rio Grande 4s		24,000	54½	5,000	95¼
12,000	88¼	Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s		5,000	95½
5,000	88½	45,000	88¼	W N Y & Penn 1st	
Han & St Jo Cons		Northern Ry of Cal 5s		3,000	108½
2,000	121	12,000	87		
Total sales				$2,137,000	

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60⅛@60¼. Sales of 26,000 ounces at 60⅛@60¼.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47¼@49c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 357,078.55 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 27 9-16d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$1,024,077
Exports in same period	17,080,804
Net exports	$15,455,827
Net imports, 1896	17,083,400
Net exports, 1895	12,938,544
Net exports, 1894	37,860,938
Net exports, 1893	62,521,313

On the Stock Exchange, 100 shares of Kingston and Pembroke sold at 27, and 200 shares of Standard Consolidated at 1.40. On the Consolidated Exchange, 200 shares of Best & Belcher sold at .06, 200 shares Horn Silver at 1.65, and 300 shares Savage at .80.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	325	Lincoln National	750
American Exchange	168	Manhattan	215
Broadway	225	Market & Fulton	200
Butchers & Drovers'	100	Mechanics'	190
Central National	100	Mercantile	170
Chase National	140	Merchants'	141
Chatham	220	Merchants' Ex.	114
Chemical	4000	Metropolis	440
City	500	National Union	200
Citizens	125	New York	230
Commerce	208	Ninth National	100
Continental	180	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Corn Exchange	285	Pacific	175
Fifth Avenue	1400	Park	300
First Nat. of S. I.	120	People's	210
Fourth National	175	Phenix	105
Gallatin National	310	Republic	140
Garfield National	500	Seaboard National	169
German-American	110	Second National	425
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	91
Hanover	350	State of New York	110
Hudson River	155	Tradesmen's	97
Importers & Traders'	525	Western National	114
Irving	140		

There was a sale of 50 shares of Ninth National at 100.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
pf	60	68	Md. Coal pf	40	60	Chi. & Alton	150	..
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	50	Mexican Central	8	8⅝	Chi. & Alton pf	162	..
Cleve. & Pitts.	162	168	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½	Chi. & E. Ill.	40	60
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅜	½	Michigan Central	97½	99½	Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95	98
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3	Minn. & St. L.	19	20	Chi. & N. W. pf.	155	..
Col. Fuel & I.	16¼	17	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	77½	81	C., C., C. & St. L.	..	..
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	87	Minn. Iron	45¼	48	N. Y., C. & St. L.	11½	13
Col., H. V. & T.	2½	2¾	Mor. & Essex	164	166½	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
Com. Cable	170	..	National Starch	2	3½	1st pf.	60	73
Consol. Coal	83	..	Nat. St. 1st pf.	50	58	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
Den. & R. G.	10	11	Nat. St. 2d pf.	10	20	2d pf.	27½	30
Den. & R. G. pf.	30½	40	New Cent. C.	4½	6	N. Y., S. & W.	7	7½
D. M. & Ft. D.	7	9	N. Y. & E. R. Gas			N. Y., S. & W. pf.	22¾	23
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	58	75	pf.	97½	100	Norfolk So.	60	70
Dul., S. S. & A.	2¾	3¼	New England	..	37	Nor. & West.	10½	11¾
E. E. Ill. of N. Y.	116	117½	2s, r., 1891	96	..	Ohio Southern	..	5
Erie 2d pf.	18¼	19	4s, r., 1907	110¼	110⅝	Ont. Mining	6½	8
Eighth Avenue	..	330	4s, c., 1907	112½	113	Ore. R. & N.	13	18
Erie Tel. & Tel.	64¾	65½	4s, r., 1925	123⅞	124½	Penn. Coal	325	..
Ev. & T. H.	20	25	4s, c., 1925	123¾	124¼	Peo., D. C. & E.	⅛	¼
Flint & P. M.	10	12	5s, r., 1904	113¼	113⅝	Peo. & Eastern	3	6
Ft. W. & D. M. pf.	20	35	5s, c., 1904	113¼	113¾	P., C. & St. L.	12¼	13
Gt. Nor. pf.	120	125	Currency 6s, 1898	101¼	..	P., C. & St. L.		
G. B. & West	35	40	Currency 6s, 1899	104¼	..	pf.	45	47
G. B. & W., Deb.,			Cherokee 4s, 1898	101½	..	P., Ft. W. & C.	162	168
A	40	50	Cherokee 4s, 1899	101½	..	Quicksilver	1½	2
G. B. & W., Deb.,						Quicksilver pf.	8	10
B	4	5	Alb. & Sus.	175	..	Rens. & Saratoga	178	184
Harlem	315	..	Alt. & T. H., t. r.	60	63	Reading 2d pf.	23¼	25⅜
Homestake	35	39	Am. Coal	110	125	R. W. & O.	118	119
Ill. Central	96	97¼	Am. Cotton Oil	10	10⅜	Second Avenue	130	140
Iowa Central	6¾	7	Am. C. Oil pf.	55	65½	St. L. S. W.	2⅞	3
Iowa Cent. pf.	23	25	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	27½	28½	St. L. S. W. pf.	8	8½
Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	35	45	At. & Pac.	..	⅛	St. P. & Duluth	18	22
Joliet & Chicago	156	..	B. & O. S. W. pf.	..	..	St. P. M. & M.	117	121
Kan. & Mich.	3	6	new	2	3½	St. P. & O. pf.	140	145
Kaokuk & D. M.	2	4	Bay State Gas	8	9	Sixth Avenue	175	185
K. & D. M. pf.	10¾	14	Boston A. L. pf.	104½	106	Third Avenue	152	154
Laclede Gas	22½	23	Brooklyn R. T.	18½	20	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	..	25
Laclede Gas pf.	80	83	Brunswick Co.	¼	⅝	Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	70
L. E. & W.	13	14	Buff., R. & P.	..	20	U. S. Express	38	42
Long Island	40	50	Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	55	Wells-Fargo Ex.	103	106
Mah. Coal R.	120	..	Bur., C. R. & N.	65	75	W. & L. E. pf.	2½	3½
Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	115	Capital Traction	50	55			
Man. Beach	8½	10½	Central Pacific	8⅞	9⅝			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
210	Am. Sp. Mfg.	10	10	10	10
16,440	Am. Sug. Refs.	115⅝	117¼	115⅝	116⅝
1,340	Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	72¾	72¾	72	72
440	At. T. & S. F.	11⅞	11⅞	11¼	11⅜
860	A. T. & S. F. pf.	23¼	23¼	23	23
10	Can. Southern	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
50	C. C. & St. L.	24	24	24	24
8,710	Chicago Gas.	85¾	87⅛	85¼	86
3,690	Chi., R. I. & P.	68⅜	68⅝	67½	67¾
11,840	Chi., B. & Q.	78⅝	79⅛	78¾	78¾
10,570	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	77⅛	77⅝	76¾	76¾
800	C. St. P. M. & O.	55⅞	58⅛	55⅞	58¼
2,300	Cent. of N. J.	72½	74¾	72⅜	73⅝
10	Chi. & N. W.	108	108	108	108
50	Ches. & Ohio.	17½	17¾	17½	17½
2,170	Louis. & Nash.	47⅝	47¾	47¼	47½
630	Manhattan	85¾	85¾	84¾	85¾
420	Missouri Pacific	15⅝	15⅝	15	15⅜
60	Mat. Lead	27	27½	27	27½
540	N. Y. Central	100½	100¾	100⅜	100⅝
150	Nor. Pac. pf.	38½	38⅝	38¾	38¾
50	Pacific Mail	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
8,220	Reading	19⅝	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜
100	Southern Ry.	9	9	9	9
180	Southern pf.	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
80	Sann. C.	20	20½	20	20¼
20	Union Pacific	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
10	U. S. Leather pf.	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
2,620	Western Union	80¼	80¼	79¼	79¼
50	Wheel. & L. E.	1	1	1	1
66,450					

Bonds.

$5,000	At. T. & S. F. adj.	49⅝	49¾	49¾	49¾

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

E. HATTON & Co.—Judgment for $7,010 was entered yesterday against the joint property of Adolph Katzenstein and Mrs. Joanna Michelsberg, who composed the firm of E. Hatton & Co., importers of paper stock, formerly at 5 Beekman Street, in favor of the Bank of British North America, for the amount due on letters of credit.

BORGENICHT & WALLACH.—Deputy Sheriff Simonson yesterday closed up the place of business of Borgenicht & Wallach, manufacturers of children's dresses at 305 Canal Street, on an execution for $317 in favor of Fewerlicht & Co., for borrowed money. The Sheriff found only the sewing machines and fixtures, all the stock having been previously removed. Louis Borgenicht began business seven years ago, and Daniel Wallach became a partner on Sept. 1, 1895. The firm's statement on Jan. 1 last showed assets of $11,987 and liabilities of $3,000.

THOMAS G. CONDON.—Samuel J. Cushing has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Thomas G. Condon of 66 Beaver Street, on the application of Charles A. Carey. T. E. Murray, attorney for Mr. Carey, received a letter from Mr. Condon dated Chicago, April 5, in which he stated that he was then leaving for Colorado and New Mexico. It was learned that there are two carriages belonging to Mr. Condon in a livery stable here. A few months ago Mr. Condon settled nine judgments which had been obtained against him. He is interested in several mining, railroad, and coal companies in New Mexico.

H. L. COLLINS.—Mrs. Harriet L. Collins, doing business as H. L. Collins, dealer in dry goods at 125 East Fourteenth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Louis Clark, Jr., without preference. She is the wife of Joseph N. Collins, who was the senior partner in the firm of J. N. Collins & Co., who made an assignment in July last, with liabilities of $144,000. She was preferring in that assignment for $20,000, and in August following she purchased the stock from the assignee, it was said, at 61 per cent. of the appraised value, and continued the business in her name on a smaller scale. Brndstreet's did not give her any rating. Business is very dull, and she did not have enough capital to compete with the larger stores on Fourteenth Street. Kurzman & Frankenheimer, attorneys for the assignee, said that the liabilities would be about $15,000. Suits were threatened against her, and to do justice to all the creditors she made an assignment.

Out of Town.

CARLOS B. PIMER.—Carlos B. Pimer, who has conducted a fish market at 440 Bank Street, New London, Conn., has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to G. Curtis Morgan.

I. GOLDSMITH & Co.—Deputy Sheriff Williams has received an attachment against I. Goldsmith & Co., dry goods dealers of Dallas, Texas, for $2,848, which was obtained by Kneeland & Stewart for Sweetser, Pembroke & Co., for merchandise sold to the Dallas firm. A lis pendens was also filed against two lots at Fordham Ridge, this city, belonging to the firm.

Attachment Against Thomas Baring.

An attachment has been obtained against Thomas Baring of Baring Brothers & Co., bankers, by Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James in a second action which they brought some time ago against him on behalf of Matilda Wallace for $50,000 damages for losses which she met in purchasing stock of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company on the strength of financial statements issued by the Directors in 1893, Mr. Baring being one of the Directors. She purchased 1,500 shares for $23,437 cash. The amount of the attachment as received by the Sheriff is $16,737.

Connecticut Business Failures.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 3.—Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency reports the business failures in Connecticut for May, 1897, to have been twenty-nine in number, with assets of $158,150 and liabilities of $446,900. The failures for the corresponding month of last year were twenty, with assets of $34,250 and liabilities of $99,700.

Judgments.

The following judg

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Private Sales Reported—Transactions in the Auction Room.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to George W. Eggers the plot northwest corner of Second Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street, 100 by 100. The buyer will improve the property by the erection of five flats. The same firm has purchased from Mary A. Bowe the old buildings 336 East Fourth Street, on a plot 17 by 98 by 27 by 90.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. have sold, for Mrs. Agnes Robertson, to Dr. Dillon Brown, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 254 West Fifty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.5.

Mall J. How & Co. have sold, for Charles Bark, to Oppenheimer & Metzger, the plot One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 124 by 100. The buyers will improve the property.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Philip A. Smyth sold, in foreclosure, to Decker & Hooker, for $16,200, the four-story brick flat One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Brook Avenue, 25 by 100; also, to H. Crantz, for $16,425, the four-story brick flat, similar to the foregoing, and adjoining it on the east, 25 by 100.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Leopold Guanzati, for $10,000 each, the two lots Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 385 and 449 feet, respectively, east of Third Avenue, each 44 by 100.5.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, at executor's sale, to C. F. Haug, for $13,000, the three-story and basement brick dwelling, with three-story brick extension, 68 East Third Street, 19 by 101.1; also, to John Connolly, for $3,025, the three-story frame dwelling, with store, 681 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 25 by 99.8½ by 25 by 100.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Thomas Levaine, for $20,100, the five-story brick tenement, with stores, 2,401 Second Avenue, 25.1 by 90.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to George H. Purser, for $2,500, the lot Stebbins Avenue, east side, 95.7 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 18.2 by 100.

James L. Wells & Co. sold, at public auction sale, to J. H. Cuber, for $5,650, the two-and-a-half-story frame cottage Terrace View Avenue, south side, 51.3 feet east of Jansen Avenue, 30 by 100; also, to William Edwards, for $6,700, the two-and-a-half-story frame cottage Terrace View Avenue, south side, 83.3 feet west of King's Bridge Road, 30 by 100.

To-morrow, at 2 P. M., James L. Wells will offer at unreserved public auction, on the premises, 72 lots in the vicinity of the Southern Boulevard and One Hundred and Seventieth Street. These lots are the remainder of the property bought by Mr. Wells on Memorial Day, when 118 were sold.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Gilbert M. Speir, referee, 1,017 Lexington Avenue, east side, 51.2 feet south of Seventy-third Street, 17 by 70, four-story stone-front dwelling; sale on judgment, $3,753; subject to other mortgages for $13,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 30 Ridge Street, east side, 80 feet south of Broome Street, 20 by 100, three-story brick and frame tenement with store, and three-story brick building at rear. Due on judgment, $12,601.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 102 to 106 Park Row, northwest side, 25 feet northeast of Duane Street, runs northeast 49.7, by northwest 102.2, by southwest 25, by northwest, by southwest 67.4, by southeast 22, by northeast 25, by southeast 81, six and seven story brick building, known as Sweeny's Hotel. Due on judgment, $20,770.

By the Sheriff, 291 Grand Street, northeast corner of Eldridge Street, 18.8 by 75, four-story brick-front shower, 293 Grand Street, south side, 36.2 feet east of Eldridge Street, 17.3 by 75, two-story iron-front store; all title and interest in either parcel of William H. Burr on July 10, 1894.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Lawrence Street, northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue, for a five-story flat, with store, 11.10 by 95.2; Thomas S. Walker of 158 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $40,000.

Hamilton Terrace, west side, 350 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street; for four three-story brick dwellings, 19 by 50 and 18 by 50; William S. Anderson of 255 Hancock Avenue, Jersey City, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $48,000.

One Hundred and Twentieth Street, north east corner of Manhattan Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 52.3; Edward Jenkins of 535 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, owner; Ward Cunningham of 55 Lenox Avenue, architect; cost, $88,000.

Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, for a two-story brick church,, 52.8 by 105; German Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of 416 East Eighty-eighth Street owner; Kurtzer & Rohl of Third Avenue and Seventh Street, architects; cost, $25,000.

Riverside Drive, east side, 250 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, for a three-story brick building for restaurant purposes, 75 by 87; Augustus C. Dexter, owner; John A. Hamilton of 39 Broadway, architect; cost, $6,000.

Anthony Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 50; Nathan B. Levin of 722 Tremont Avenue, owner; Kerby & Co., architects; cost, $4,000.

Longfellow Street, east side, 175 feet south of Jennings Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 45; James and Josephine Murray of 275 Elizabeth Street, owners; John H. Lavelle of 1,228 Intervale Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

Longfellow Street, east side, 150 feet south of Jennings Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 45; same owners and architect; cost, $4,000.

Morris Avenue, east side, 21 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, for three two-story frame dwellings, 16.8 by 45; Jane Murphy of 1,281 Washington Avenue, owner; G. Robinson, architect; cost, $8,700.

Alterations.

Boulevard, east side, 52 feet north of One Hundredth Street, to a two-story frame clubhouse; Nathalie F. Reid of White Plains, owner; William Sharples of 230 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, lessee; Alexander Fowler of 595 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $500.

Broadway, east side, 25 feet north of Thirty-first Street, to a three-story brick theatre, (Wallack's;) Theodore Moss, owner; J. B. McElfatrick & Son of 1,402 Broadway, architects; cost, $8,000.

Seventieth Street, southwest corner of Lexington Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick tenement, with store; G. & G. E. Fearing, Jr., of 1,148 Madison Avenue, owners; S. B. Ogden & Co. of 1,031 Madison Avenue, architects; cost, $14,000.

No. 230 East Fifty-fourth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Christian Munch of 230 East Fifty-fourth Street, owner; Adam Munch of 315 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, architect; cost, $700.

No. 26 West Thirty-eighth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; John E. Alexandre of 26 West Thirty-eighth Street, owner; Harney & Purdy of 35 Nassau Street, architects; cost, $20,000.

Sixty-fifth Street, northwest corner of the Boulevard, to a two-story brick dwelling, with store; Louis Dinkelspell of 30 Broad Street, owner; Pollard & Steinam of 19 Union Square, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 1,215 Broadway, to a three-story brick music hall; Weber & Fields, lessees; J. J. White estate, owner; William Fingland of 300 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 17 West Forty-sixth Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; Dr. E. B. Deuch of 17 West Forty-sixth Street, owner; Deuch & Simon of 289 Fourth Avenue, architects; cost, $2,500.

STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT MATTERS.

MEETING OF THE BOARD.—The Board of Street Opening and Improvement will meet in the Mayor's office at 11 A. M. today to transact general business.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS, (offices of Commissioners are at 90 and 92 West Broadway.)—Daly Avenue, from East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street to East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, June 15, 10:30 A. M.; Martha Avenue, from East Two Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street to the northern boundary of the city, June 15, 12:30 P. M.; East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, from Brook Avenue to Crotona Park, June 15, 10:30 A. M.; Clay Avenue, from Webster Avenue to East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, June 14, 10:30 A. M.; East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, from Lind Avenue to Jerome Avenue, June 14, 10 A. M.; Mount Hope Place, from Jerome Avenue to Anthony Avenue, June 14, 10:30 A. M.; Kirk Place, from Morris Avenue to Ryer Avenue, June 14, 10:30 A. M.; Sheridan Avenue, from East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street to East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, June 14, 11 A. M.; Belmont Street, from Jerome Avenue to Morris Avenue, June 14, 10:30 A. M.; East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, from the Concourse to Sheridan Avenue, June 12, 10 A. M.; East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, from Jerome Avenue to Boston Road, June 15, 10:30 A. M.; East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, from Jerome Avenue to the Concourse, June 12, 10:30 A. M.; East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, from Jerome Avenue to Park Avenue, June 15, 10 A. M.; East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, from Jerome Avenue to Mosholu Parkway, June 15, 10 A. M.; Sherman Avenue, from East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street to East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, June 12, 10:30 A. M.; Grant Avenue, from East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, June 9, 10 A. M.; Grant Avenue, from East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street to East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, June 15, 10 A. M.; East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, from Jerome Avenue to the Concourse, June 12, 10:30 A. M.; East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, from Mott Avenue to East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, June 9, 10 A. M.; Monroe Avenue, from Claremont Park to the Grand Boulevard, June 8, 10 A. M.; Briggs Avenue, from East One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street to the Southern Boulevard, June 23, 11 A. M.; Morris Avenue, from Tremont Avenue to Park View Terrace, June 22, 11 A. M.; Eastburn Avenue, from Belmont Street to the Concourse, June 12, 10:30 A. M.; East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, from Walton Avenue to Exterior Street, June 23, 4 P. M.; East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, from Boston Road to Prospect Avenue, June 14, 10 A. M.; Tiebout Avenue, from East One Hundred and Eightieth Street to Fordham Road, June 9, 10:30 A. M.; East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, from Sedgwick Avenue to the United States Bulkhead line of the Harlem River, June 9, 10 A. M.; Concord Avenue, from East One Hundred and Forty-first Street to Kelly Street, June 9, 10 A. M.; East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, from Jerome Avenue to Webster Avenue; East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, from Sedgwick Avenue to the United States Bulkhead line of the Harlem River, June 9, 10 A. M.; Concord Avenue, from East One Hundred and Forty-first Street to Kelly Street, June 9, 10 A. M.; East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, from Webster Avenue to Bronx River; Macomb's Dam Road, from Jerome Avenue to Aqueduct Avenue; East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, from Jerome Avenue to Webster Avenue; East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, from Sheridan Avenue to Webster Avenue; East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, from Arthur Avenue to Boston Road.

APPLICATION TO BE MADE JUNE 7.—Longfellow Street, from the north line of the L. S. Samuel property to Woodruff Street.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, June 3.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 107th St, 25x100; William Gunn and others to Moses Selig 1

ASH AV, n s, Lots 25 and 26, map of Laconia Park, 50x100; James H. Romer and wife to Malinda G. Mace 10

BOSTON AV, n s, 243 ft e of Suburban Place, 24.4x97.6x21.11x92.7; Joseph F. Ismay and wife to John S. Adrian 2,100

CANAL ST, 304, s s, Stephen H. Webb, Jr., by committee, to Samuel Weil, c e-half part 2,767

CANAL ST, 504; Virginia G. Forsyth and others to Samuel Weil, two-thirds part 5,533

CHAMBERS ST, 95, 28.9x75.4; Charles E. Strong and another, trustees, to William Cutting 80,000

COLUMBUS AV, n e corner of 72d St, 102.2x50; Kalman Haas and wife to John O'Neill 210,000

COLUMBUS AV, 426, 25.6x100; Henry T. Gray and wife to Mary Wallbridge 50,000

CONVENT AV, s e corner of 141st St, 199.10 ft to 140th St x200; Charles F. Richards to Richard Stockton 1

CONVENT AV, n e corner of 141st St, 199.10 ft to 140th St x200; Richard Stockton to Charles F. Richards 1

DOMINICK ST, 49; Mary E. Ahern, as executrix, to Louisa Hanley 8,500

DUANE ST, n e corner of City Hall Place, 80.10x20.8x80.10x24.5; Charlotte E. De Sers and another to James Fitzsimmons 6,000

ELDRIDGE ST, n w corner of 155th St, 50x99.5; Catherine Hagan, individually and as executrix, to the Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company 7,875

KARPOCK ST, w s, at n line of lot of Albert E. Putnum, Spuyten Duyvil, 157x118x71; Margaret E. Putnam, as executrix, to Augustus M. Roden 750

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, n s, 133.4 ft w of Old Croton Aqueduct, 148.3x59.7x irregular; Paul B. Pugh and wife to Henry E. Stevens 1

LOT 70 and part of Lot 66, Block 474, map of subdivision by Henry D. Tiffany of part of Fox estate; Conrad Schneider and wife to Heinrich Heinke and wife 3,450

LOT 1,184, map by Andrew Finley, March, 1851, 50x100; Grace M. Saward to Catharine Burnett 2,950

LOT 194, map by Andrew Finley, March, 1851, 50x100; Thomas J. McGuire and wife to Catharine Burnett 1

LOTS 254 and 255, map of Van Nest Park; E. B. Levy to Louisa Anderson 1,000

LOT 95, map of Van Ness Park; E. B. Levy to Duncan McQueen and wife 2,250

LUDLOW ST, 125, w s, 18.9x87.6; Rachel Nachtigall to Michael Fay and another.. 11,500

LUDLOW ST, 125, w s, 18.9x87.6; Joseph Foltz to Rachel Nachtigall 1

MADISON AV, s e corner of 133d St, 19.11x80; William G. Rose to William S. Patten 1

MORRIS AV, e s, 25 ft n of 149th St, 25x70.3; August Witt and wife to Frederick Holder 9,300

MORRIS AV, 475; Agnes Yost to Elizabeth Ragette 1

PARK AV, 1, n e corner of 34th St, 25x80; Charles T. Barney and wife to Martha W. Bacon 1

PARK AV, n w corner of 77th St, 127.8x100; Henry Hilton to Thomas M. Hall.. 100

PERRY AV, e s, 25 ft n of Ozark St, 83.4x100; Bernard Halpin and wife to Jacob E. Van Rossem and wife 4,700

ISAACS PL, 77, e s, 150 ft n of 30th Av, n e corner of 40th St, irregular; 42d St, n s, 400 ft e of 10th Av, 49.11x100.5; 42d St, 463 West, 20x100.5; Chambers St, n s, 70.11 ft e of Church St, 27.6x75.4x28.5x75.4; William Cutting to Charles E. Strong and another, trustees 130,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 150 ft s of 119th St, 50x100; Henry M. Taber and others to James Meehan 14,500

ROCKFIELD ST, n s, 750 ft e of Marion Av, 50x126.3; Susan M. Mallahan and another to Joseph Boeri and another 2,000

ROGERS PLACE, w s, 633.4 ft n of Westchester Av, 16.6x86; Carrie Gill to Hattie Mayer 1

SHERMAN AV, n s, 100 ft e of Dyckman St, 75x150; Jacob Hess and wife to John Murray 1

SOUTH ½ of s ½ of Lot 7, map of Monterey Manor; Alfred to R. C. Hall 1

STEBBINS AV, e s, 488.4 ft n of 165th St, 25x166.8x25x162.6; Jacob Egger and wife to Gottfried Beck 3,000

VAN COURTLANDT AV, 1, n s, 97.2 ft n of Denman Place, 20x105; Anna Borgstede and another to William H. Keenan 2,300

3D AV, e s, 160.3 ft s of Quarry Road, 50.10x290.10x50.3x294.8; Timothy Donovan and wife to Samuel Weil 1

4TH AV, w s, 86 ft n of 29th St, 21.6x60; Eugene Durnin, referee, to James V. Falvey 80,000

4TH AV, w s, 86 ft n of 29th St, 21.6x60; James V. Falvey and wife to Ferdinand R. Minrath and another 1

7TH ST, 216, 25x90; Nani Happ to Abraham Nelson 1

7TH ST, s s, 183 ft w of Avenue C, 25x90.4; John Delahunty, referee, to Nani Happ 19,500

10TH AV, 550 to 556, 80.4x80; also 46th St, n s, 300 ft w of 11th Av, runs n 100.5x w 175x s 16.5x w 746.11x s 114.5x e 912.7x n 30, ½ part; William Cutting to Charles E. Strong and another 80,000

10TH AV, e s, 97.1 ft n of 43d St, 0.6x53.4; Edward Schweyer and wife to John McKelvey 1

17TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, 20x39.7 x20x40; Donatus Rieger to Hannah Walach 11,500

27TH ST, n s, 121.3 ft e of 9th Av, 21.8x98.9; 27th St, n s, 142.6 ft e of 8th Av, 21.8x98.9; Henry E. Stevens, Jr., and wife to Paul B. Pugh 10

33D ST, 40 West; Rose Sailer and another to Isabella Loring 1

44TH ST, 416 West; Ella S. Conkling to Anna Klages 100

55TH ST, 14 West, 20x100.5; Jennie K. Ewell to L. M. Holt 1

56TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 4th Av, 18x100.5; the New York Building Loan Banking Company to Eliza J. Sands 1

56TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 4th Av, 18x100.5; Eliza J. Sands to Morton F. Plant. 10

56TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 25x106.2x25.3x103.3; Hannah Wallach to Donatus Rieger 29,750

64TH ST, n s, 41.8 ft e of 4th Av, 20.10x100.5; Malvina Baron to Bertha Strauss.. 10

6STH ST, 55 West, 18x100.5; Caroline S. Ward to Alonzo B. Kight 1

76TH ST, 304 West; Alonzo B. Kight and wife to Caroline S. Ward 1

85TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; also parcel 102.2 ft from 84th St and 275 ft from Amsterdam Av, runs e 25x n 43.4x w 25x s—; Mary Walbridge and another to Henry T. Gray 31,500

92D ST, s s, 400 ft e of 9th Av, 17.5x100.8; John A. Holmes to Melissa R. Holmes.. 27,500

98TH ST, 220 and 222 East; Regina Longfelder and others to Clara Keller and another 1

112TH ST, 314 West; John Hallahan and others to Elbert Miller 22,750

113TH ST, n s, 266.8 ft w of 7th Av, 20x100.11; William E. Ferguson and wife to De Etta M. Reese 1

116TH ST, n e corner of Madison Av, 50x100; Clarence W. Francis to R. O. Knaggs 111,000

120TH ST, 243 East, 25x100.11; Michael Wenz and others to Marie E. Wenz 1

121ST ST, 230 West; Robert Boggs to Edwin W. Pullam 1

127TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of 6th Av, 18.8x99.11; Abraham Boehm and others to Lina Matthias 1

173D ST, s s, 275 ft e of Boulevard, 19.8x99.11; Thomas C. Kinney, referee, to John P. Leo 13,500

190TH ST, s s, 183.4 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 38x100; John Delahunty, referee, to James H. Falconet, as executor 25,000

183D ST, s s, 25 ft e of 11th Av, 75x104.11; John Jefferson and wife to Gerhard Tietjen 6,500

Recorded Leases.

BUCKLEY, Richard E., to Daniel D. Shea; 223 East 106th St, 10 years 720

JACK, Christina, administratrix, to Thomas P. Hughes; Southern Boulevard, corner of 137th St, 5 years $660, 840

NECKER, Charles, to L. Frankenthaler; 139 Avenue A, 5 years 660

THE EAGLE TUBE COMPANY to Henry Holsten; 13th Av, s e corner of 24th St, 8 years 3,000

VER PLANCK, William E., to E. L. Blakeman; 34 West 11th St, 5 years.... 1,600

VAN BEUREN, Henry S., and others to R. H. L. Townsend; 15th St, n s, 141.10 ft w of Union Square, 28.1x100, 21 years... 3,250

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDERSON, Louisa, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 254 and 255, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward, 3 years $480

BARTELS, George H., and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 402 10th Av and 470 West 33d St, 3 years 9,500

BECK, Gottfried, and wife to George H. Roberts and N. Park Collins; e s of Stebbins Av, 488.4 ft n of 165th St, 1 year 1,150

BERNHARD, Flora W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 39 West 74th St, 5 years 20,000

BERNHEIM, Beatrice B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 122 West 120th St, 2 years 12,500

BIRCH, Grace W., to Harriet A. Shepperd; w s of Decatur Av, 100 ft n of Johnson, 3 years 2,000

BRIERLY, Mary E., to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; Lots 129 to 133, and 163 to 170, map of 473 lots, Haight Estate, 1 year 6,000

CUTTING, William, and Marion Cutting; 95 Chambers St and 77 Reade St, secures annuity 3,000

DAY, Walter L., and wife to John Walker, Sr., and others; n s of 142d St, 225 ft e of Boulevard, ½ year 1,200

DEGENER, Otto F., to John M. Slattery; 66 Monroe St, secures cre 3,200

DEITSCH, Charles and Edward, and wives to John T. Willets, as guardian, &c., of Valentine M. Willets; s s of 17th St, 210.10 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years.. 95,000

FALVEY, James V., to Kalman Haas; w s of 4th Av, 86 ft n of 29th St, 1 year.. 15,000

FAY, Michael, and William Stacom to Rachel Nachtigall; 125 Ludlow St, 1 year 2,500

FOSTER, John S., and wife to the Union Dime Savings Institution; 82 and 84 Church St; also, s w corner Park Row and James St; 49 Canal St, 43.10 ft e of Ludlow St, 3 years 50,000

FOUNTAINE, Laura M., to Edward V. Burton; Lots 10 and 19, map of the Arden property, 5 years 600

FRANK, Emil, and wife to the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; e s of 7th Av, 59.3 ft n of 40th St, 5 years.. 12,000

GOULDING, John J., and others to Mary D. Ross; 202 West 10th St and adjoining parcel, 1 year 900

HALL, Thomas M., and wife to Henry Hilton; n s of 77th St, 25 ft w of Park Av, 1 year 25,000

HALL, Thomas M., and wife to Henry Hilton; n w corner of Park Av and 77th St, 1 year 25,000

HAMILTON, William L., and Petrona R., to William H. and Frederick Hussey; n s of Lenox Av, 100.11 ft s of 115th St, demand 2,368

HAPP, Nanl, to Rosalie King; s s of 7th St, 183 ft w of Avenue C, 3 years 14,000

HEINKE, Heinrich, and wife to Conrad Schneider and wife; Lot 70 and part of Lot 66, Block 474, map of property of Henry D. Tiffany and part of Fox estate, 5 years 3,000

HOLT, Linda M., to Elizabeth M. Anderson; n s of 54th St, 266.8 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years 30,000

JACOBI, August, and wife to Edward Oppenheimer and Isaac Metzger; n s of 143d St, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year 20,000

JOSEPHSOHN, Michael, and wife to Bennett J. King; 231 and 233 East 94th St, (two mortgages,) 5 years 20,000

SIGESMOND, Bertha, to German-American Title Guarantee and Trust Company; e s of Park Av, 24.11 ft s of 28th St, 3 years 11,000

STERN, Louis, and wife to the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn; n e corner of 5th Av and 80th St, 1 year 50,000

STETSON, Clara W. and George W., to the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York; w s of 5th Av, 31 ft n of 36th St, 5 years 10,000

STOCKTON, Richard, to the United States Trust Company of New York; s e corner of Queen Av and 141st St, 5 years 35,000

STOCKTON, Richard, to the United States Trust Company of New York; s s of 141st St, 100 ft e of Convent Av, 5 years. 25,000

VAN ROSSEM, Jacob E., and wife to Bernard Halpin; e s of Perry Av, 25 ft n of Ozark St, installments 1,600

VOGEL, John, and wife to Henry Rogers and another, trustees of 560 Manhattan St, Parkin, deceased; 550 West 49th St, 5 years 8,000

WALBRIDGE, Mary, to Henry T. Gray; 420 Columbus Av, 2 years 6,500

WEISSENHORN, Franz, to Dorothee Schultze; s s of 90th St, 306.8 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year 2,000

WILLIAMS, Edward G., and wife and Thomas Farley and wife to Laura Manley; w s of Prospect Av, 85.9 ft n of Freeman St, 3 years 3,000

WILLIAMS, Matilda, and husband to Philip Semmer Glass Company, (Limited;) n s of 155th St, 100 ft w of Elton Av, note 840

Assignments of Mortgages.

BECKER, Margaret G., to Julia E. Sworda $686

BIER, Mary, to Morris Kahn 2,017

CAPONIGRI, Pasquale, to William Hartfield 2,000

COOPER, Abraham, and another to M. Valentine 1

DANENBERG, or Dannenberg, Isaac, to Randolph Guggenheimer 5,000

DIX, Morgan, executor of John A. Dix, to Morgan Dix, (three assignments) 3

DIX, Morgan, to the Central Trust Company of New York, trustee of John A. Dix, (four assignments) 4

FIEDERGREEN, Sarah, to Samuel and Charles H. Louis ..... Omitted

FRIEDLANDER, Richard, and others, executors and trustees, to Richard Friedlander 10,000

FRIEDLANDER, Richard, to Louis Friedlander 16,000

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to Jane A. Demarest, executor of Henry Demarest. 11,000

GUGGENHEIMER, Randolph, to the Dollar Savings Bank 5,000

HANLEY, Louisa, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company 5,000

HERMAN, Simon, to Therese Levene..... 1,000

HOREY, Julia, to Frank Walsh 1

JACOBER, Benjamin, to Clara Josephsohn 4,000

LEVI, Albert A., and Leo G. Rosenblatt to Alfred Meyer 3,000

LILLY, Harry, to George F. Picken 1

MATTHIAS, Lina, to William A. Martin, O'SHEA, Annie F., to William E. Haws, trustee 4,000

SIEGEL, Amelia, to Meyer D. Rothschild 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Cordelia Friedman 12,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Pedro R. de Florez, general guardian of Marie C. M. de Florez 12,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Hudson City Savings Institution 20,000

ISAAC HOFFMAN'S DEATH

Theodore A. Figel, the Bookkeeper, Placed Under Surveillance by the San Francisco Police.

HE ONCE OWNED THE REVOLVER

Theory that He May Have Quarreled with His Employer in Regard to Accounts—Books to be Examined—Courts Investigation and Makes a Statement.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—The police are avowedly mystified regarding the death of Isaac Hoffman, the wholesale clothing dealer, in his Battery Street office, but as the investigation proceeds, the circumstantial evidence against Theodore A. Figel, the bookkeeper, has become so strong that he has been placed under surveillance.

Chief of Police Lee is inclined to cling to his theory of suicide, although the autopsy shows that it was almost a physical impossibility that the wounds could have been self-inflicted. Acting upon the theory that Hoffman was murdered, the suspicion of the police turns most naturally toward Figel, who, as far as can be learned, last saw the merchant alive.

Figel, who is bookkeeper, cashier, and confidential clerk for the firm of Hoffman & Rothschild, says he returned to the office last evening about 6:15 o'clock, remained five minutes, and proceeded to Tiburon Ferry, taking the 6:30 boat for his home in San Rafael. Figel asserts that he left Hoffman in his usual spirits, and he discredits the idea of suicide. The shooting was done with a revolver, and Figel admits that the pistol was formerly his, but he says that he sold the weapon to Hoffman seven months ago. It has been reported to the police that Figel's books were about to be investigated, some gossip regarding the bookkeeper's free expenditures having come to the ears of his employers.

The development of the theory implicating Figel is that some discussion between him and Hoffman concerning the bookkeeper's accounts occurred in the early evening, that a quarrel ensued, possibly culminating in the shooting of Hoffman. On the other hand it is urged that Figel was not the only acknowledged all the circumstances which have brought him within the range of inquiry, and has from the first refuted the suicide theory, which the police think would have supplied a convenient loophole for a guilty man.

Late this evening Figel made a statement accounting for his movements after the close of business. He said that after leaving his office he went to a gun store and purchased a 38-calibre Smith & Wesson, the 32-calibre pistol, which he declares he sold to Hoffman for $5, not long ago, being too small.

He says he placed the new pistol, unloaded, in his satchel, left the bag at the gun store, and went to his safe deposit box to deposit a paper, which, however, was not in his pocket. Then he returned to the office to procure a bottle of ink, spoke a few moments with Hoffman, returned to the gun store, and thence ran to catch a boat for his suburban home. The police comment on the pistol purchase, his fruitless trip to the safe deposit box, and subsequently to the office, for he was obliged to buy the bottle of ink in San Rafael later in the evening. According to Figel's own statement, if he is innocent, Hoffman must have been wounded almost immediately after the clerk's departure for the ferry. The autopsy shows that Hoffman's wounds were made by a 32-calibre revolver, and the pistol which Figel says he sold to Hoffman was found in the office near the body of the dying man by the patrolman who discovered him.

Figel is about twenty-six years of age, and is a son of Joseph Figel, a pioneer clothing merchant, formerly reputed wealthy, but latterly considered only modestly well off. The son, Theodore, has always been noted for his rather extravagant tastes, which lately have occasioned comment, especially as the father has been curtailing his family expenses. Young Figel denies that his books are at all astray, and says he courts investigation of his accounts. Chief of Police Lee is an old-time friend of Figel, Sr., and says he cannot believe the young man, whom he has known from boyhood, guilty of murder. Theodore Figel has not been arrested, but is spending the night in company with a police detective.

MUD DOGS AND HELLBENDERS.

Some Remarkable New Marine Freaks Received at the Aquarium Lately.

A large Cryptobranchus Alleganiensis, otherwise popularly known about its habitat as "Hellbender," has been added to the aquarium's collection. It is not yet on public view, being in one of the tanks of the gallery which has not been thrown open. He shares the tanks with a colony of Menobranchii, or mud dogs, which, like himself, are of the Salamander kind. The mud dogs are quite afraid of him, however, and the manner in which they swirl about the tank when he approaches them presents a picture that suggests the proverbial vision of an inebriate.

The mud dogs somewhat resemble the lizard in their anatomical conformation. They are remarkable for their lungs, which are outside, about the gills. Why this should be, were they so provided, and they are used by students for the study of respiration. The lungs are of a maroon color, and look like bits of velvet fringe.

The Hellbender differs, in that he is broader and flatter, and in color looks like a leaf of tobacco. The specimen in the aquarium is about 18 inches long. He came from Ohio, N. Y. Several smaller ones were also received yesterday afternoon from the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Ensign Stone Still on Trial.

The Naval Board of Inquiry yesterday resumed its investigation in the Ensign Stone case on board the Maine. Two young women, who looked like domestics, boarded the Maine about 1:30 and left before 5 o'clock. If their visit had any connection with the investigation it was carefully guarded by every one on board, and the young women would not answer any questions. It was rumored that Miss Marie Conde would be a witness yesterday, but she did not arrive with her father and was not on the vessel when he left. The session lasted until 4:50 o'clock, when an adjournment was taken until 10:30 o'clock to-day. Ensign Stone testified yesterday in his own behalf.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. William H. Beck, Tenth Cavalry, is detailed as Acting Indian Agent at the Uintah and Ouray Agency, Utah.

Extension of leave of absence for two months is granted to Lieut. Frederic T. Bryetson, Fourth Infantry, Department of the Missouri.

Order dated Feb. 24, detailing Major Charles S. Ilsley, Ninth Cavalry, as Acting Indian Agent at the Uintah and Ouray Agency, Utah, is revoked.

By direction of the President, the retirement from active service this date, by operation of law, of Capt. Henry Romeyn, Fifth Infantry, is announced.

Brig. Gen. William E. Shafter is detailed as a member of the Army Retiring Board at San Francisco, Cal., vice Major Gen. James W. Forsythe, retired from active service.

Post Chaplain William H. Scott will report in person to Brig. Gen. William R. Shafter, President of the Army Retiring Board at San Francisco, Cal., at such time as he may designate, for examination by the board.

Orders to Lieut. Sawyer Blanchard, First Artillery, to join his battery upon the expiration of his sick leave of absence are amended so as to direct him to report to the commanding officer at Whipple Barracks, Arizona Territory.

Capt. Ira MacNutt, Ordnance Department, will make four visits during the month of June to the Carpenter Steel Works, Reading, Penn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of projectiles being manufactured by that company.

Lieut. Beverly W. Dunn, Ordnance Department, will proceed from the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, to the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, Sandy Hook, N. J., on official business pertaining to the test of aluminum cartridge cases for field guns.

Lieut. Edward S. Avis, Eighteenth Infantry, upon expiration of sick leave, will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., and report to the commanding officer of that post for such duty as he may be able to perform, and for treatment by Major Blair D. Taylor, Surgeon.

Major Wells Willard, Commissary of Subsistence, in addition to his present duties as assistant to the Purchasing Commissary at New York City, will perform the duties of Chief Commissary, Department of the East, during the absence on leave of Major Charles A. Woodruff, Commissary of Subsistence.

Transfers in Twelfth Infantry: Capt. Hugh G. Brown, from Company E to Company G; Capt. David J. Craigie, from Company G to Company K; Capt. Robert K. Evans, from Company K to Company E; Lieut. Charles W. Abbot, Jr., from Company F to Company K; Lieut. David J. Baker, Jr., from Company K to Company G; Lieut. Frederick S. Wild, from Company G to Company F.

Leave of absence is granted for three months, from Sept. 1, to Lieut. Peter E. Marquart, Second Infantry; for two months, from about June 20, to Lieut. Thales L. Ames, Third Artillery; for two months, from about July 1, to Capt. Mason Carter, Fifth Infantry; for three months, from about June 10, to Capt. Charles A. Worden, Seventh Infantry; for two months, after June 20, to Major Charles A. Woodruff, Commissary of Subsistence.

Navy.

Acting Carpenter J. A. O'Connor is ordered to Norfolk Navy Yard, June 10.

Lieut. J. F. Luby is ordered to examination for promotion, Washington, June 7.

Lieut. R. H. Galt is detached from the Terror and ordered to Newport News, as Inspector of Equipment.

Lieut. W. Kellogg is detached as Inspector of Equipment, Newport News, and returned to the Bureau of Equipment.

Naval Constructor J. J. Woodward is detached from Newport News. He has sick leave for four months and may go abroad.

Naval Cadets D. F. Boyd, O. D. Duncan, and N. L. Jones are detached from the Naval Academy, June 5, and ordered to the Maine, June 19.

Naval Cadets W. R. White, I. F. Landis, and D. S. Mahony are detached from the Naval Academy, June 5, and ordered to the Monterey, June 19.

Naval Cadets W. R. Sexton, P. L. Pratt, and L. R. Sargent are detached from the Naval Academy, June 5, and ordered to the Monadnock, June 19.

Naval Cadets A. H. McCarthy, D. E. Theleen, and G. Van Orden are detached from the Naval Academy, June 5, and ordered to the Marblehead, June 19.

Naval Cadets E. F. Eggert, F. R. Holman, and George Webber are detached from the Naval Academy, June 5, and ordered to the Montgomery, June 19.

Naval Cadets J. W. Powell, W. G. Du Bose, A. Kautz, and L. C. Richardson are detached from the Naval Academy, June 5, and ordered to the New York, June 19.

Naval Cadets W. H. Reynolds, A. W. Pressey, and H. P. Perrill are detached from the Naval Academy, June 5, and ordered to the Texas, June 19.

Naval Cadets H. L. Collins, O. G. Murfin, H. Williams, J. Graham, and E. C. Hart are detached from the Naval Academy, June 5, and ordered to the Puritan, June 19.

Naval Cadets C. R. Miller, W. P. Giles, H. E. Yarnell, H. N. Jenson, W. D. Leahy, C. S. Kempff, S. G. Magill, and L. M. Overstreet are detached from the Naval Academy June 5, and ordered to the Oregon, June 19.

Naval Cadets W. McDowell, C. T. Owens, A. St. C. Smith, W. M. Falconer, and E. J. Keenan are detached from the Naval Academy, June 5, and ordered to the Indiana, June 19.

Naval Cadets R. W. Henderson, V. S. Houston, W. C. Asserson, A. C. Owen, A. J. Hepburn, J. W. Graeme, and F. L. Sheffield are detached from the Naval Academy, June 5, and ordered to the Iowa, June 19.

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CARETAKER.—By widow; care of private house or apartments during Summer months or longer; references from previous employer. Sherian, 231 West 127th St.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady, leaving town, wishes to find place for a neat, obliging young girl as chambermaid and to assist with fine washing or waiting. Seen Saturday, June 5, at 4, at present employer's, 119 East 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By chambermaid and laundress; first-class, with best reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 271 West End Av.; call Friday.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Willing to assist with other work; references. 281 East 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—As chambermaid or parlormaid. Inquire of present employer, 14 East 50th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—Lady going to Europe desires position for first-class cook, whom she can highly recommend; thoroughly competent to get up company dinners, takes entire charge kitchen, and marketing. M. B., Box 66, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two first-class women, together or separate; one as excellent cook, other as first-class laundress; city or country; large family preferred; first-class references. 153 West 19th St., second bell.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; understands her business; can be seen at present employer's. Call, Friday and Saturday, at 722 5th Av.

COOK.—A lady would like to obtain a situation for a good cook before she leaves town; can be seen at present employer's. Call, two days, at 51 West 49th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as a first-class cook in city or country; last employer can be seen as family is closing house. Rigney, 468 Columbus Av.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in private American family; has first-class personal references; city or country. 229 East 88th St., Richmond's bell, top floor.

COOK.—By first-class cook; city or country; best reference. 289 East 29th St., Weber's bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By young French lady; good dressmaker; speaks little English; with lady or small family going to the country; as seamstress and speak French. Miss Angele Putz, 80 Charles St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; city or country; latest skirts and waists; remodeling; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day; best reference. 113 West 56th St., second bell, east side.

Housekeepers.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER.—Experienced in charge of number of servants, marketing, catering, shopping for private family in city and Summer residences; desires responsible position; A1 reference. Address, by letter, Advertiser, 98 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent English woman as lady's maid; willing and obliging; city references. A. B., Box 281 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—Good sailor; first-class dressmaker; good hairdresser; cut and fit well. Elise, Box 319 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID.—By an educated young woman as experienced maid to an elderly or invalid lady; best personal city reference. J. D., Box 289 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID or WAITRESS.—By Swedish woman as competent maid or waitress; wages, $25; city reference. S., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; go out by the day; shirts, collars, fine clothes done nicely. 8 West 38th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in a private family; assist with light chamberwork; good city references. 997 3d Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced English woman as infant's nurse; bring up on bottle, or young children; best reference; city or country. L. H., Box 312 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a well-educated young woman as competent nurse to grown children; best personal city reference. Competent, Box 269 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—By refined woman; nurse lady or gentleman; terms reasonable; five years' references. S. M., 141 East 62d St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By Protestant person as infant's nurse; thoroughly competent to take entire charge if desired; neat and careful; good references; wages, $25 to $30; seamstress. Nurse, 243 East 33d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS and MAID, &c.—By young woman as excellent seamstress and maid; willing to assist with chamberwork; best personal city reference. Immediate, Box 269 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Washing.

WASHING and IRONING.—By respectable woman to go out by day washing and ironing; best reference. Eagen, 419 West 56th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; best city reference; willing to assist with chamberwork. 201 East 47th St., middle bell.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY LANDED, WISHES a position in private family. 223 East 41st St., King Corr's bell.

CLEANING.—By a widow, 38, offices to clean; would work at anything. 228 West 29th St., care janitor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple, having over ten years' experience and first-class references; fully capable in every respect. C. B., Box 297 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Swiss man, 26, as butler or valet; is neat, clean, and good worker; well recommended. F. W., care Wursch, 107 West 26th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; best city references; thoroughly experienced; age, 30; 5 feet 11 inches tall; disengaged. D., Deare Reilly, 884 Lexington Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—Lady wishes situation for first-class butler; young Swiss; sober, obliging; best recommendation. P., 13 East 66th St., present employer's.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced butler; first-class references. B., Box 27, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly experienced young Scotchman; can furnish first-class references. G. S., 119 East 22d St.

BUTLER.—Age 31; seventeen years' reference. J., 279 Lexington Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly experienced single man; strictly temperate; careful driver; city or country; useful and handy; on gentleman's place; satisfactory references. Competent, Box 279 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Single age, 32; thoroughly understands management fine horses and carriages; experienced city driver; willing to make himself useful around country place; best city references. J. Sullivan, 342 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By young man; 25 years; single; good city and country driver; last employer can be seen. P. McGovern, 216 West 75th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER—HOUSEWORKER.—By respectable middle-aged couple on gentleman's place; man to take charge of garden and cattle; woman to assist with housework; honest and industrious; good place preferred to high wages. Advertiser, 846 1st Av., near 47th St., grocery store.

GARDENER.—Single; Protestant; understands care of fruit, flowers, vegetables, and lawn; best city references. S. B., Box 196 Times Office.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or VALET.—As second man or valet; English; excellent references. E. T., 312 East 41st St.

Valets.

VALET.—A city gentleman will personally recommend first-class English valet who has been with him last two years; would take care of invalid not mentally afflicted. B., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

COLLECTOR, &c.—By a hotel clerk, employed on 5th Av, (nights;) from 8 until 1 mornings collecting or confidential business; no canvassing; small remuneration; security and references. Industrious, Box 117, 1,242 Broadway.

UPHOLSTERER.—An artistic upholsterer, formerly with Maecotte, would work at residence, city or country, on furniture, curtains, or other work in line. Address, ten days, Upholsterer, Box 275 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Apply at 39 East 68th St., before 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A young woman as chambermaid and waitress in private family; salary, $12; must have first-class reference. 736 Summit St., Bedford Park, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Butler who understands valeting; must have good references. Address, giving name of last employer, with particulars, A. D., Box 687 New Rochelle, N. Y.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser, intelligent, tactful, and energetic, to solicit advertising for a New York daily newspaper. I. B. W., Box 101 Times Office.

EXCURSIONS.

Saturday Afternoon Excursion
TO WEST POINT.
STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves West 22d St. at 2 P. M., ARRIVING at West Point at 4:30 P. M. RETURNING on any of the WEST SHORE RAILROAD TRAINS. This will give passengers ample time to see DRESS PARADE, Government Buildings, &c. FARE for the round trip, $1.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY,"
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex), 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO WEST POINT,
STEAMER MARY POWELL,
Leaves West 22d St. at 2 P. M. Returning by Hudson River Railroad trains, $1.10.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

Mononotto Inn Fisher's Island, N. Y. Opens June 15.
Seven miles seaward. Very accessible. For Booklets, &c., G. L. HOPPES, Bethlehem, Penn.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Going to the Mountains?
Are you looking for a spot to spend the Summer which combines health, comfort, and pleasure AT MODERATE COST?
If so, send 6 cents for postage or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book "Summer Homes." It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, &c., in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway, 2,000 feet above the sea, a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness. In New York: No. 2 Battery Place; 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 13 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 261 Columbus Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St.; ticket offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts. In Brooklyn: No. 4 Court St, 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 267 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint, and "Eagle" office.
"ILLUSTRATED HOMES," containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the above "HOMES," can be obtained of ticket agents for 25c. J. C. ANDERSON,
General Passenger Agt., 56 Beaver St., New York.

MIZZEN-TOP HOTEL,
QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.,
will open for the season June 19. A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL; two hours from New York by Harlem R. R.; 1,200 feet elevation. Post Office address and railroad station, Pawling, N.Y.
N. S. HOWE, Manager.

Long Island.

Summer Homes on Long Island.
SWEPT BY OCEAN BREEZES.
"Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway, ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send 2 cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

EXPRESS TRAINS THIS SUMMER TO AND FROM AMITYVILLE, L. I.
HOTEL NEW POINT,
30 miles from New York: OPENS JUNE 24. Always cool; 150 feet from Great South Bay; table and service of the best; electric lights; rooms with private baths. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN; good roads for bicycling; man in attendance; accommodations for 40 horses. Reasonable terms. E. HATHAWAY, at Times Building, N. Y., (Room 47,) Wednesdays.

MANHANSET.
HOUSE & COTTAGES, SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., N. Y. (HOTEL REBUILT since fire, August, 1896.) Will open June 26th. The New York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, Room 7, where applications will be received. Telephone, 18th St., 1277. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
Will open June 17.
Oriental Hotel
Will open June 24.
T. F. SILLECK, MANAGER,
192 Broadway, N. Y.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA,
LONG ISLAND.
DALE COTTAGES
Now open. Carlton and Summerfield Aves.
Five minutes from station, opposite Hotel.

SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS,
PROSPECT HOUSE
Opens Thursday, June 24. For particulars and circulars, address D. P. HATHAWAY, 39 Cortlandt St., Room 137, New York.

MANEION HOUSE, Roslyn, L. I.—Beautiful scenery, fine roads, excellent table, 20 miles from city.

Adirondacks.

STEVENS HOUSE,
Lake Placid, N. Y.
Heart of the Adirondack Mountains.
New Features, Golf Links, &c.
OPEN MAY 15TH TO OCT. 15TH.
J. A. & G. A. STEVENS,
Owners and Proprietors.

ADIRONDACKS.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD,
CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y., on LAKE MASSAWEPIE, in the heart of the Adirondacks; 9 hours from N. Y. City; Golf, Tennis, Bowling, Driving, Hunting, Fishing, &c. SPECIAL RATES for JUNE, SEPTEMBER, and OCTOBER. Desirably located cottages to rent. For information, &c., address CHARLES E. LELAND, Manager, P. O. Massawepie, N. Y., or FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Bldg., Madison Square, N. Y.

EDGEWOOD INN, STAR LAKE, ADIRONDACKS.
P. O. Oswegatchie, N. Y. In the heart of Adirondacks; 3,200 feet above sea level; good boating and boats; splendid trout fishing; grand scenery; sure, quick relief from hay fever; new hotel; lighted by electricity; open fireplaces; fine orchestra; telephone station; accommodates 250; easy of access; rates moderate; send for descriptive pamphlet. INGLEHART & BROWN, Props.

ADIRONDACKS.
SAGAMORE HOTEL,
Long Lake, Hamilton Co., N. Y., will open season of 1897 July 1, under the old management, assisted by T. D. Sullivan. BUTLER & SULLIVAN, managers, Long Lake, N. Y.

Saratoga Springs.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
UNITED STATES HOTEL.
Season of 1897.
OPEN FROM JUNE 15 TO OCT. 1.
SPECIAL RATES for JUNE, JULY, and SEPT.
For rates and other particulars, apply to
GAGE & PERRY.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
CONGRESS HALL.
SEASON OF 1897 OPENS JUNE 29.
Popular Prices.
Three Dollars per day.
600 Rooms, accommodating 1,000 guests.
CLEMENT & COX, Proprietors,
H. S. CLEMENT, Manager.

Saratoga. The most healthful and attractive Summer resort in the world.
THE WINDSOR HOTEL
Opens June 1st. Rates, $4 per day and upward. Send for elegantly illustrated souvenir pamphlet. R. G. SMYTH, Lessee, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL
Catskill Mountains,
OPENS JUNE 20TH.
ELEVATION 2,900 FEET. CAPACITY 1,000 GUESTS.
Four Hours from New York.
Address or call on
W. H. PARKE,
HOTEL WALDORF, N. Y. CITY,
Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays.

NEW JERSEY.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
SOMERSET INN,
AND EIGHT COTTAGES.
Open May 1 to Nov. 1. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R. via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. A beautiful Summer resort. More attractive this season than ever. Altitude, 800 feet.
GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.

ON THE OCEAN FRONT.
SEVEN MILES BELOW LONG BRANCH.
MONMOUTH HOUSE,
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
Open from June 26 to October.
BENJAMIN H. YARD, Proprietor.
Write for descriptive pamphlet containing terms and information.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA
(Normandie, near Seabright, New Jersey.)
The best appointed Hotel near New York. Hotel opens Wednesday, June 9th, at special rates. Regular opening Wednesday, June 23d.
Open for inspection W. S. HEWES, Mgr.
FERDINAND P. EARLE, Propr.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW ENGLAND.

PEQUOT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES
NEW LONDON, CONN.
WILL OPEN JUNE 1, 1897.
"A delightful combination of seashore and country life at the Pequot."
A number of furnished cottages, with hotel service and board, to let for the season.
For terms and circulars address
BLANCHARD & HAGER,
NEW LONDON, CONN.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.
THE WAUMBEK
AND COTTAGES.
JEFFERSON, N. H. OPEN JULY 1.
Golf links, with professional green keeper.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
THE JEFFERSON.
A select family hotel under control of the Waumbek, OPENS JUNE 15. Address, until June 12, Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.

LELAND'S OCEAN HOUSE
Newport, R. I. Opens June 26th.
Special Rates for July and the Season.
Bathing, Yachting, Wheeling, Polo, Tennis. Sea Food a specialty.
WARREN LELAND, Jr., M'g'r., Newport, R. I.
New York Office at WINDSOR HOTEL.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, SALISBURY, VT.
Opens for season June 20. Accommodates 200. Admitted by all to be the most beautiful spot in the Green Mtns. Under the management of G. E. TOWNE, late of Hotel Brandon, Brandon, Vt. Address, until June 6, Middlebury, Vt.; later Salisbury, Vt.

"OCEAN HOUSE."—Leading hotel at York Beach, Me.; everything first-class. Send for descriptive circulars.

KINZLER'S HOTEL,
Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.
Strictly first-class. A. F. KINZLER, Prop.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE KITTATINNY,
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
Now open. The favorite Spring, Summer, and Autumn Resort. Largest and most attractively located hotel in the Delaware Valley. Send for booklet. W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY,"
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier, 9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

Albany Evening Line
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
Daily (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturday, 1:45 P. M.) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 4:30 P. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24, N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M.; 133d St., N. R., 9:30 A. M.

CATSKILL, HUDSON AND COXSACKIE boats will leave foot of Christopher Street every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson. Special train from Catskill to Cairo Sunday morning, May 30, at 6:30.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ESTABLISHED 1841.
COOK'S TOURS
TO
EUROPE.
All Traveling Expenses Included.
NEXT DEPARTURES.
S. S. "Germanic," June 9, 85 days.....$760
S. S. "Etruria," June 12, 93 days..... 900
S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm II.," 52 days..... 350
S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm II.," 69 days..... 400
S. S. "St. Paul," June 16, 60 days..... 600
S. S. "Umbria," June 26, 85 days..... 770
S. S. "City of Rome," July 3, 30 days..... 220
S. S. "Lucania," July 3, 57 days..... 450
S. S. "Vendam," July 3, 57 days..... 415
S. S. "Servia," July 6, 48 days..... 350
S. S. "Germanic," July 7, 84 days..... 250
S. S. "Westernland," July 7, 57 days..... 400
Illustrated Programmes, berths and information, THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania, June 5, 8:30 AM. Lucania, July 3, 8 AM
Etruria, June 12, 1 PM Etruria, July 10, 1 PM
*Campania, June 17, 9 AM Campania, July 17, 8 AM
Umbria, June 26, 7 AM Lucania, July 24, noon
EXTRA SAILING.
Servia, June 8, 11:30 AM Servia, July 6, 10 A. M.
Aurania, June 22, noon
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Campania will sail hence Thursday, June 17th, at 9 A. M., instead of Saturday, June 19th, which will enable passengers to arrive at Liverpool in time to attend the Queen's Jubilee Review at Spithead, June 26th.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

FRENCH LINE
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli, Sat., June 5, 10 A. M.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe, Sat., June 12, 10 A. M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $100 and upward by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris, and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $64.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 North River, foot West 24th St.
City of Rome.....June 5 and July 3
Anchoria, June 12, noon Furnessia, June 26, noon
Furnessia, June 19, noon Anchoria, July 10, noon
Cabin, City of Rome, $70; Other strs., $50.
Second Cabin:
Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.
Steerage Passage:
Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agts., 7 Bowling Green

WHITE STAR LINE.
Germanic, June 9, Noon Germanic, July 7, Noon
Teutonic, June 14, Noon Teutonic, July 14, Noon
Britannic, June 23, Noon Adriatic, July 21, Noon
Majestic, June 30, Noon Britannic, July 28, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
COPTIC.....June 17, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu, June 26.
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....July 1, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....July 12, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....July 27, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancou

S. L. POST'S SUDDEN DEATH

Stricken with a Fatal Illness on the Floor of the Stock Exchange Yesterday.

EXPIRED IN A FEW MINUTES

He Was One of the Best Known and Most Successful Members—His Son Overcome by the Sight of His Dying Father.

Samuel L. Post, Jr., was stricken by sudden illness on the floor of the Stock Exchange yesterday morning in the presence of several hundred fellow-brokers. He died in a quarter of an hour in the smoking room on the fourth floor of the Broad Street building. The sudden taking away created a profound impression, both among the members of the Exchange and in the Street.

Mr. Post was a veteran broker, he having joined the Exchange Feb. 20, 1863, and was widely and heartily esteemed. For several years he had taken life easy, owing to an ample fortune. He was just preparing to leave New York for the Summer to go to his country house, a charming villa at Fryeburg, Oxford County, Me. To this end he had closed up all live business as an operator. He, however, went yesterday to the office of Simeon J. Drake & Co., 66 Broadway, where he had a desk, and chatted awhile with Mr. Drake. He then was in buoyant spirits, and talked of his outing with enthusiasm.

His Sudden Illness.

Going to Wall Street, Mr. Post visited several offices. He entered the Stock Exchange by the northern Broad Street door, and stopped in the Sugar crowd to exchange greetings with old friends. He left the group to take a diagonal course toward the south New Street door. When he had gone a score of paces, and was near the St. Paul post, he staggered, his head dropped, and he fell into the arms of Charles E. Carryl. It was evident that he was death stricken, and there were calls for a physician, for whom messengers were sent.

Mr. Post was laid on the floor in the Exchange, and in a few minutes his son, William B. Post, who is with Rolston & Bass, 16 Broad Street, was kneeling by his side overwhelmed with distress and apprehension. There was then a hushed turmoil on the floor, for the word had passed that death had come to a member, and from the rostrum it was quietly announced by President Eames that business was suspended until noon. Little by little the brokers gathered reverently, and with heads bared, around the group of Mr. Post's most intimate friends, who were endeavoring to minister to him. Frederick Nathan and Mr. Drake were the most assiduous in caring for the sufferer, who had not spoken since he tottered, and whose only sign of life was faint breathing.

Past Human Aid.

Presently came Dr. W. B. Hewett, who is with Vermilye & Co. and regarded as the official physician of the Exchange. He in a moment decided that Mr. Post was past aid, but administered brandy hypodermically. The patient did not rally. His son's emotion had become pitiable, and at last he swooned and was carried to New Street and seated on a chair in the fresh air. When he recovered it was thought kind to use deceit, and he was sent to his father's home, 519 Madison Avenue, in a carriage.

Meanwhile, Dr. W. S. Seamans, a city examiner for the Equitable Life Assurance Society, arrived, just as Mr. Post was being carried to the elevator to be taken to the smoking room. There Dr. Seamans found that his services were not needed.

Mr. Post expired a few seconds after he had been placed on a lounge. His death was at once announced to the brokers, who had gathered in knots to speak softly around the floor and at the New Street and Broad Street entrances. Many gave evidence of deep emotion. As it was impossible to have the body removed at once, the suspension of business was extended to 1 o'clock, and the Exchange flag was half-masted. The officials and an undertaker were notified.

A Coffin Carried In.

Coroner Dobbs issued a removal permit after a formal inquiry, which left the cause of death uncertain, as Dr. Hewett would not say if it was cardiac or cerebral. Then the crowd of brokers in Broad Street was swelled by the public, when an undertaker's wagon came, and a coffin was carried to the smoking room. At a quarter to 2 o'clock it was carried out tenanted, and the wagon was driven to the undertaker's and later to the Post residence.

News of Mr. Post's death reached the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange in a few minutes after it occurred. No recognition of the happening was ordered or suggested, and the roar of bidding and offering rated harshly on the ears of the Stock Exchange members who were in New Street paying a tribute of respect by abstaining from trading for a little while.

Mr. Post, although his father, who made a fortune in saddlery and carriage equipments, died ten years ago, continued to call himself Samuel L. Post, Jr. He was born in 1832, and was prepared for mercantile life with a thorough education, which included a perfect knowledge of French. This language enabled him to secure in 1860 a position with the French packet and shipping commission firm of Boyd & Hincken. Mr. Boyd spared nothing in advancing young Post's interests.

Started as a Stock Broker.

Leaving this firm, Mr. Post went into business as a stock broker with De Witt C. Hays, his uncle, who was one of the Presidents of the Manhattan Bank. Afterward he was identified with Post & Hoffman and later with Homans & Co. When with these firms Mr. Post transacted an active brokerage business. Three years ago, however, he ceased to be a commission broker and did a general operating business when he chose to. He is survived by a widow, a son, and a married daughter. Mr. Post was a Democrat, but never identified with active politics. He was a member of various social organizations, among them the St. Nicholas Society and the Down Town, Manhattan, and the New York Athletic Clubs.

The funeral will be held from the late residence of Mr. Post on Sunday at 2 P. M.

This is the third sudden death on the floor of the Exchange in ten years. July 15, 1887, in the absence of President Smith, Alfred B. Hill, the Vice President, had to announce from the rostrum the death of Manuel E. De Rivas, former Collector Thomas Murphy's son-in-law. Mr. Hill did this, but was stricken with illness on the rostrum. He, however, tried to reach the street, tottering and with blanched face, and fell dead on the trading floor near the door.

Nov. 10, 1890, during the Baring panic, James Struthers called out an order in a stock, and the next instant was gasping his last in the arms of a friend.

Eighteen Thousand Children in Line.

The thirty-sixth annual parade of the Eastern District Sunday School Association, in Williamsburg, yesterday was the most successful event of its kind in years. At least 18,000 children participated. The start of the parade was from the fountain at the corner of Bedford and Division Avenues. For more than two hours the children passed down Bedford Avenue to Flushing Avenue, and then returned. Every school on both occasions saluted the reviewing party. The little ones sang hymns, and after the parade exercises were held in different churches, and they were treated to ice cream and cake. In the reviewing stand were seated many notable people and prominent clergymen.

Death of Yellow Fever Patient.

Herbert Gill, one of the stewards of the steamship Allianca, which arrived from Colon Tuesday, and who was removed to the Swinburne Island Hospital suffering from yellow fever, died yesterday afternoon. His body was incinerated later in the day. Gill was a native of Gloucester, England, and had no relatives in this country. The other patient removed from the Allianca is convalescent.

Fish and Game Protectors' Convention.

The thirty-ninth annual convention of the New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game will be held at Auburn from June 8 to 11, under the auspices of the Auburn Gun Club. Eleven events at blue rocks will be given, and $2,000 will be awarded in prizes. The annual meeting of the association will be held at the Osborne House, Auburn, next Tuesday evening.

CHARGED WITH SMUGGLING.

Two Prominent Citizens of St. Louis Arraigned Before Commissioner Shields—Bribery Hinted at and Denied.

An examination was begun yesterday afternoon before United States Commissioner Shields in the case of Richard M. Scruggs and Edmund G. Langhorne of St. Louis, charged with smuggling. Mr. Scruggs is one of the most prominent citizens of St. Louis. He is the head of the Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, President of the St. Louis Sunday School Union and St. Louis Provident Association, and Vice President of the International Sunday School Union, besides being a Director in some of the largest corporations in St. Louis. Mr. Langhorne is the Secretary and General Manager of the American Arithameter Company of St. Louis and associated with Mr. Scruggs in the business. They went to Europe in April, and when they arrived back home May 22 on the steamship St. Paul, were arrested by Custom House officers and nearly $1,000 worth of dutiable jewelry was found on them.

Col. A. P. Ketchum appeared as counsel for the accused men yesterday and the court room was well filled with prominent merchants, friends of the defendants.

John Monroe, a customs officer, testified that he boarded the St. Paul, and, coming to Mr. Langhorne, asked him if he had any dutiable articles in his baggage. The latter, he said, declared that he had about $20 worth of dutiable baggage, which represented a number of presents. Mr. Langhorne signed a declaration to that effect.

Customs Inspector Timothy Donahue stated that after Mr. Langhorne had paid the duty on his own and Mr. Scruggs's declared baggage, his pockets bulged surprisingly. He was asked if he had any jewelry, watches, or precious stones on his person. He replied that he had not.

Donahue said he searched Mr. Langhorne. Thirteen pairs of ladies' kid gloves were found in his overcoat pocket. In the pockets were a number of empty jewel cases, and finally Mr. Langhorne took a belt from his waist, in which were the articles which had been contained in the cases.

Donahue here identified three gold watches, a bracelet, two brooches, three gold and diamond rings, and a bracelet, which he said he had found in Mr. Langhorne's belt. Donahue said he went to Mr. Scruggs and told him to give up what jewelry he had in his possession, and the latter promptly handed over two watches and a number of diamond and pearl pins and pendants.

On redirect examination Donahue said that Langhorne had said to him while being searched:

"No one but you and I know of this belt. Leave it on me and I'll make it all right."

This statement elicited a storm of questions by the attorney for the defense, but the witness stuck to his statement.

Mr. Langhorne took the stand and said that he and Mr. Scruggs went to Europe in April for the first time. He carried the money for both, and, as they drew their expense funds in gold coin, he purchased a belt in London for the safe conveyance of the money. Each had made purchases of watches and articles of jewelry as presents for friends at home, and had been assured by the dealers that such articles were not dutiable. When coming home Mr. Langhorne said he was told by other passengers that it was unsafe to carry valuables in trunks on the steamers, and he and his companion removed their jewelry from the cases and placed them in the belt.

They were ignorant of the customs laws, and when approached by the officers on the vessel, the witness had said that he had $20 worth of dutiable goods, referring to a sacque and cape, which he had heard a passenger remark were dutiable. Witness insisted that he was innocent of any intention to defraud the Government, and emphatically denied that he had offered Inspector Donahue a bribe to allow him to go free.

James McCreery, head of the well-known dry goods firm of this city, testified that he had known Mr. Scruggs for twenty-seven years and knows him to be a man of the highest integrity.

The case will be resumed to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock.

CLOAKMAKERS MAY STRIKE.

They Insist on an Advance in Wages by July 1—Status of Tailors' Strike.

Another great garment workers' strike is threatening in the not distant future. The cloakmakers, who have been led in several fights by Joseph Barondess, have been reorganizing their union, and yesterday B. O. Braff, the Secretary of the union, sent to the cloak manufacturers a circular that was prepared by a cloakmakers' convention. The circular said that the prices now paid by the manufacturers are so low that it is impossible to make living wages, and that the union would insist on an advance of wages on July 1. The leaders of the union ask for a conference with the manufacturers, and want an answer by June 15.

The coat contractors and leaders of the striking tailors are making contradictory statements as to the success of the strike. The contractors say that many of the strikers have gone back to work in various shops under the old task-work system, while Leader Schoenfeld of the strikers said yesterday that over 5,000 of those who had gone on strike are now working under the union's new rules, and he shows many agreements that contractors and manufacturers have signed.

The Executive Committee of the Brotherhood of Tailors is threatening to sue Isaac Obstbaum, a landlord of 310 Delancey Street, for evicting Samuel Bernstein, a striker, before the time fixed by Justice Goldfogle. The Justice gave Bernstein until Wednesday to move, but Obstbaum got his men to put Bernstein's effects on the sidewalk on Tuesday evening. A large crowd of angry strikers assembled, and two policemen were attracted by the noise. The policemen compelled Obstbaum's men to put back the furniture where they got it.

Henry Goldstein, a non-union tailor, and Hyman Brown, a striker, got into a fight yesterday morning at Grand and Essex Streets. Brown, asserting that the other man had taken his place. The sentiment of the bystanders was with Brown, and Goldstein would have been roughly handled if a policeman had not arrested both fighters. He took them to Essex Market Police Court, where they made counter charges against each other. They were fined $3 each.

The striking tailors will hold another mass meeting in Cooper Union on Monday evening.

Greenberg & Peyser, contractors, of 174 Allen Street, who employ 150 men, complain that the Settlement Committee of the Brotherhood refuses to permit their men to return to work, although they are willing to sign the agreement, unless they first give a cash security of $400. Settlements with other contractors, they say, were made on payment of the notary's fees, and on giving a mortgage on the sewing machines as a guarantee that they will observe the agreement. Many of the men, however, it is reported, have expressed their determination to return to work on Tuesday whether the agreement is signed or not.

Complained of Padrone System.

Delegate William J. O'Brien of the Granite Cutters complained to the Building Trades Section of the Central Labor Union yesterday that the contractors cutting stone for the new East River bridge were doing the work under the padrone system, as they underpaid the men, and made them work many hours a day. Delegate James Fitzgerald said that the padrones made every man who went to work pay them $1 to begin with, and 50 cents a month thereafter. It was decided to write to Controller Fitch and inform him of the violation of the law.

Brooklyn's Tax Budget Is Too Large.

Mayor Wurster and the Brooklyn Board of Estimate met yesterday to consider the tax budget for 1898. The schedule presented called for $14,648,436.93, as against $12,511,267.27 for 1896. The total amount possible to raise by law is $11,106,279.94, the 2 per cent. limit on a valuation of $555,310,997. The board considered the estimates in a short session yesterday, and found that the requisition even for 1896 would have to be cut nearly $1,500,000 for the coming year.

In Aid of Teachers' Retirement Fund.

A successful concert in aid of the New Jersey Public School Teachers' Retirement Fund was given at the Congregational Tabernacle, Jersey City, last night. Notwithstanding the storm, the edifice was crowded. The programme contained twelve numbers, and included selections from Mendelssohn, Mozart, Weber, Gounod, Schnecker and Donizetti.

The Rhinelander Dillons at Elberon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Rhinelander Dillon and family of West Eighty-sixth Street will remove to their cottage at Elberon, N. J., today.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

John W. Mackay and George A. Hearn Contribute $5,000 Each for the New Building.

RESOLUTIONS ON RAILROADS

They Call Upon Congress for the Early Enactment of a Proper Pooling Bill and Will Be Sent to Every Member.

J. Edward Simmons, Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce, presided at its monthly meeting yesterday in the absence of President Orr, who is visiting the Yellowstone Park, and Vice President Jesup, who is in Europe.

After eighteen new members had been elected, Charles Stewart Smith reported for the Building Committee that $468,500 had been subscribed to the fund for a Chamber of Commerce building by eighty members, and that the half million would be rounded by the end of the week. Another half million was expected from more than 1,100 members who had not subscribed, and to whom circulars would be sent. During the meeting cheers greeted the announcement of the following subscriptions: George T. Bliss of Morton, Bliss & Co., $2,500; John W. Mackay, $5,000, and George A. Hearn, $5,000.

Important Resolutions Adopted.

These resolutions, offered, for the Committee on Internal Trade, by A. B. Hepburn, and seconded by F. B. Thurber, were adopted and ordered to be sent to every member of Congress:

"Whereas, Rates for railroad transportation have declined in this country to a point lower than that of any other country, and which has resulted in the bankruptcy of many railroads and enforced economies on all others to an extent detrimental alike to patrons and employes; and whereas, our transportation interests are the cutwater for the iron industry, and the iron industry is a pioneer for all other industries in the march to business prosperity:

"Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York recognizes the importance of the early enactment of a proper pooling bill, so that railroads may exercise the right, which all other corporations and citizens enjoy, to make contracts with each other.

"Resolved, That the making of tariffs and classifications is an intricate and technical function, which should be exercised by carriers, subject to the supervision and veto power of the Interstate Commerce Commission if anything unreasonable is attempted; but that the welfare of commerce demands that there should be an absence of provisions which are unreasonable and impracticable in their nature.

"Resolved, That the feature of imprisonment for infractions of the Interstate Commerce law is calculated to defeat its object of equality in rates, for the reason that railroad officers and shippers will hesitate to incriminate their fellows, but will not hesitate to complain to a corporation liable only to a pecuniary penalty.

"Resolved, That an industry like that of transportation, representing an investment of over $8,000,000,000, employing more than 800,000 men, representing directly the maintenance of 4,000,000 of people, and in its collateral industries many millions more; an industry which touches all the industries of the people more closely than any other, is entitled to fair treatment by the public and to the careful consideration of American statesmen.

"Resolved, That the interests of labor and capital, associated in the industry of transportation, are inseparable, that if one is impoverished the other cannot permanently thrive, and that each should co-operate with the other for mutual benefit."

The Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws was, by a resolution offered by James McCreery, requested to investigate the necessity for better means of communication between the new Appraisers' Stores and the Custom House, and to bring the subject to the notice of the proper authorities.

LAW WORKING HARDSHIPS.

Brooklyn's Emergency Firemen Have Been Unpaid for Eight Months—Many Families Are Destitute.

John W. T. Brown, an emergency fireman of Engine No. 14, Brooklyn, resigned from the department yesterday because the city, as a result of Judge Keogh's civil service decision, has not paid him a cent for eight months. Through a technicality he was forced to resign in order to earn money elsewhere for the support of his family.

The position of Fireman Brown is like that of many other emergency men of the Brooklyn Fire Department, none of whom have been paid, and much suffering and destitution have followed. From time to time during the past few months a large number of firemen have applied to Commissioner Bryant for a month's leave of absence so that they might earn something at odd jobs about the city for the immediate needs of their families.

On Wednesday one of the firemen in the Eastern District of Brooklyn begged Mr. Bryant to allow him a brief leave of absence, but the Commissioner was forced to refuse his request because the rules of the department contain no provision for such an emergency. The fireman had a sick child at home, and explained that he was without money to buy medicine. While he was at a fire recently, his wife was compelled to summon a physician, who called and left a prescription. It was filled and sent C. O. D. to the house by the druggist, whose clerk carried it away again, as the fireman's wife had no money to pay for it. Fortunately the landlord, to whom six months' rent is due, heard of the instance and paid for the medicine.

Although the City of Brooklyn has the money at hand to pay all salaries, Controller Palmer cannot sanction a payroll where the law is in dispute until the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court hands down its decision. Not a day passes that many of the Brooklyn emergency men are not compelled to apply to some of the charitable institutions of the city for food.

"I regret this state of affairs," said Fire Commissioner Bryant yesterday, "and if I were in a position to do so I would pay the salaries of those men myself. Not a day passes that we do not hear of some cases of destitution among the emergency men. Some of the men are the very best firemen in the department, and I do not know of one case where they have not at all times been faithful. Their brother firemen have loaned them as much as they could spare from their salaries, and Mr. Barrow and myself have secured the landlords and grocers of a great many of them. We have done all we could. Under the Brennan bill these men can be paid, and I hope they will be, without delay. It seems a great injustice to keep the emergency men's salaries from them for eight months, or even for a single day over the regular time."

NO FEARS FOR THE HEKLA.

Experience of Her Commander, Capt. Laub, on the Thingvalla, Recalled.

Anent the Hekla collision and the presumed action of Capt. Laub in continuing on his course to Christiansand, the case of the Thingvalla of the same line was recalled yesterday. Capt. Laub was also in command of the Thingvalla when, on May 19, 1890, she ran into an iceberg during a fog and stove her bow. The location was 400 miles from St. John's, New Foundland, or about in the same position as that in which the Hekla struck the Mississippi, and as will be observed, at the same time of year.

The Thingvalla's bow was broken down to within about three feet of the water, just as in the case of the Mississippi, but the sea was then so rough that the waves flooded the forward compartment. Capt. Laub filled the forepeak with fifty barrels of cement, and then constructed a bulkhead of planks abaft this filling, and continued on his course to New York, over a thousand miles, in safety. Proceeding at reduced speed, however, she was six days making the run.

The Thingvalla had five iron bulkheads. The Hekla has eight. While bulkheads have not always been efficacious, the cases of disaster with vessels properly provided with them have generally been due to more serious injury—where the openings have extended below the water line, and where more than one compartment has been flooded before bulkhead doors could be closed. No such conditions of danger exist in the present case, and no concern is felt by the Thingvalla Line agents for the Hekla's safety.

RIGHT OF TRIAL BY JURY

Justice Andrews Holds that It Is Not Extinguished by the Amended Liquor Tax Law.

RAINES LAW INTERPRETATION

The Justice Grants Two Applications for Transferral of Liquor Cases from Special to General Sessions—An Elaborate Opinion.

An important decision was given by Justice Andrews, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, construing the provisions of the liquor tax law in regard to the transfer of trials of persons accused of violating its provisions from the Special Sessions to the Court of General Sessions. The questions involved arose upon the applications of Ethel Gerard, charged by a police officer with having sold wine without first having obtained a liquor-tax certificate, and John McMahon, who, being the holder of such a certificate, was arrested on the charge of having violated Section 31 of the amended liquor tax law, both of whom were held for trial. Applications made in these cases for orders transferring them to the Court of General Sessions were opposed by the District Attorney.

Justice Andrews decides that these applications must be granted, his conclusion being based in part upon the language itself of Section 35A of the amended liquor tax law, and also upon other considerations which he sets forth. He says Section 14 of Chapter 610, Laws of 1895, is in full force, and under it persons charged with misdemeanors in this city, and who have been held for trial at the Court of Special Sessions, frequently obtain orders transferring their cases to the General Sessions.

"It is true," Justice Andrews says, "that the liquor tax law declares that after a person has been held to bail or committed to prison by a Magistrate, 'all further and subsequent proceedings' shall be prosecuted in the Court of Special Sessions; but this provision is limited and controlled by the further declaration that such prosecution is to be 'in the manner prescribed by law for the trial of misdemeanors committed in the City and County of New York; and the manner prescribed by the statute above referred to for the trial of misdemeanors committed in the City and County of New York is, that the Court of Special Sessions shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine all charges of misdemeanors without a jury, unless, before the commencement of the trial, an indictment is found, or unless the case is removed to the General Sessions by a Judge's order, which he has no discretion to refuse, if the party prosecuted presents an affidavit declaring that he is innocent. The provisions of the act of 1895, giving the right of removal, are not necessarily inconsistent with the provisions of said Section 35A, and, as both are in force, they must be construed together, and I am of the opinion, that when so construed the right of removal to the General Sessions given by the act of 1895 is not taken away by said Section 35A.

Object of the Legislature.

"Various important considerations confirm the view which is abundantly warranted by the language used in the two statutes. By the provisions of subdivision 1 of Section 35, proceedings for the punishment of most of the violations of the provisions of the act must be prosecuted by indictment by a Grand Jury and by trial in a court of record having jurisdiction for the trial of crimes of the grade of felony. This provision applies to every portion of the State except New York, and, but for the amendments of this year contained in 35A, would apply to this city. If it did so apply, it would necessarily follow that persons charged with violations of the act in this city, except in cases covered by Subdivision 2, Section 34, would have to be prosecuted and tried in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court or in the Court of General Sessions. In view of the great number of felonies prosecuted in these courts under the tax law of 1896, it may be fairly presumed that the object of the Legislature in adopting the amendment contained in Section 35A was not to deprive persons arrested in this city of the right to trial by jury, which is given to defendants so prosecuted in every other part of the State, but to relieve the higher courts, and provide a method for the speedy trial without a jury, of all persons prosecuted for violations of the liquor tax law, who should not elect to exercise a right of removal to the higher court given by the act of 1895.

"If the Legislature had intended to take away the power of removal from the Court of Special Sessions to the General Sessions and give the Court of Special Sessions exclusive jurisdiction for the trial of persons charged with violations of the statute, it appears to me that it would have so declared in explicit terms, and would have used the language contained in subdivision 2, 'Courts of Special Sessions shall have exclusive jurisdiction to try and determine, according to law, all complaints' for violation of the liquor tax law.

Right of Trial by Jury a Cherished One.

"But, furthermore, the punishment prescribed for violation of many of the provisions of the statute are very severe, the party convicted being liable to pay $1,000 fine and to be imprisoned in the County Jail for one year. To construe Section 35A as depriving persons, arrested for a violation of this statute in the City of New York, of a jury trial, is, therefore, to impute to the Legislature the intention of giving to defendants in every part of the State the right to a jury trial, but of depriving all persons prosecuted in the City of New York, for violations of the same law, of that valuable right. The court will not impute to the Legislature the intent to pass a law which would be so unequal, oppressive, and unjust. The right to a jury trial, in the United States, the right to a trial by jury, in criminal cases, is one of the most cherished rights of the citizen, and is imbedded in the Constitution of every State and of the United States, and the court should not construe an act of the Legislature as depriving a defendant of such right, unless the intention to do so is expressed in the clearest and most unmistakable terms, and especially should the court not hold that the Legislature has discriminated against persons engaged in the liquor traffic in New and sentenced to be imprisoned in that city, to a trial by jury, when all persons convicted of a violation of the liquor tax law, and sentenced to be imprisoned in that city, must be confined in the penitentiary subject to the indignity of wearing a criminal's garb, to a discipline nearly as severe as that of the State prison, and be compelled to associate with burglars, thieves, and other criminals of the most hardened and abandoned character, who may be imprisoned in that place for terms not exceeding five years, under Chapter 571 of the Laws of 1875.

Right of Removal Not Extinguished.

"It seems to me clear from the language used in the statute and from all the considerations above-mentioned, that Section 35 A does not operate to extinguish the right of removal from the Special Sessions to the General Sessions, which exists in this city, in the case of all misdemeanors; but even if the statute is to be regarded as ambiguous, and susceptible of being construed either as taking away or not taking away such right, I certainly think that a just regard for the rights of persons prosecuted under it in the City of New York demands that the latter construction should be adopted.

"There is another consideration bearing upon this matter which, perhaps, should be mentioned, and that is this: Serious questions may arise as to how several other provisions of this statute can be enforced in the City of New York, if they are to be construed according to the strict letter and without regard to other statutes, whose aid is apparently necessary in order to make such provisions enforceable. As above stated, Section No. 35 declares that, except as otherwise provided by the act, all proceedings instituted for the punishment of any violation of the provisions of the act, the penalties for which are prescribed in Subdivisions 1, 2, 3, or 4 of Section 34, shall be prosecuted by indictment by the Grand Jury of the county in which the crime was committed, and by trial in a court of record having jurisdiction for the trial of crimes of the grade of felony. The Code of Criminal Procedure contains very elaborate provisions in regard to prosecutions by indictment.

Provisions for Prosecution.

"One of these is that, after a person has been indicted, the District Attorney may obtain a bench warrant, under which the defendant can be arrested and brought into the court. The only other provision contained in this section for the arrest of persons charged with a violation of the act is that which authorizes a Magistrate to issue warrants. The only two methods, therefore, provided by this section for the arrest of persons charged with violations of the act are (1) a bench warrant, and (2) a Magistrate's warrant; and, while Subdivision 2 of Section 35 and Section 35A contain other provisions in regard to the trial and prosecution of complaints for violations of the act, I am not able to discover that the act in express terms provides any way of getting the person charged with such violations before a Magistrate or court, other than a bench warrant or Magistrate's warrant. Unless, therefore, the strict letter of the act is disregarded, and the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure or of the Consolidation act, which authorize arrests without a warrant, are read into the statute, a question may arise as to whether police officers have a right to arrest, without warrant, persons charged with the violation of its provisions. Again, as all violations of the statute in the City of New York are triable, under Section 35A, in the Court of Special Sessions, unless removed to the Court of General Sessions, a question may arise as to whether the provision of Section 35, requiring Magistrates to admit persons held for trial to bail in the sum of not less than $1,000, where the Magistrate finds that a crime not triable by the Court of Special Sessions has been committed, applies to the cases of persons held for trial in that city, after they have been arrested under a Magistrate's warrant. There is no other provision in the act as to the taking of bail for persons held for trial for a violation of its provisions; and the question may arise whether other provisions of law in regard to the taking of bail must not be read into the statute, to enable persons arrested in the City of New York with or without warrant, for the commission of crimes created by it, to exercise their constitutional right to give bail. None of these questions arises in the case before me, and I express no opinion in regard to any of them; but, in construing the provisions of said Section 35A, it would seem to be desirable not to adopt a rule of interpretation which, if applied to some other provisions of the statute, might render them inoperative.

A Right Carefully Preserved.

"Lastly—In nearly all statutes passed by the Legislature of this State which have conferred jurisdiction upon Courts of Special Sessions or other inferior courts, to try offenses of the grade of misdemeanors, (as are most of the crimes created by the statute in question,) special care has been taken to preserve the right of trial by jury, either by express provisions providing for trials by jury therein, or giving defendants an absolute right to have their cases removed to a higher court where criminal proceedings are prosecuted by indictment and trial by jury. Such was the case in the statute passed many years ago, giving a former Court of Special Sessions in this city power to try misdemeanors, and a similar provision was embodied in the act of 1895, above referred to, which created the present Court of Special Sessions. Like provisions are found in statutes creating Courts of Special Sessions in various other cities of the State, and also in the Code of Criminal Procedure, which provides for Courts of Special Sessions in all parts of the State, except such cities.

"The Legislature, however, did attempt in the year 1855, when it passed an act for the prevention of intemperance, pauperism, and crime, and again in 1857, when it passed an act to suppress intemperance and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, to provide for the summary punishment of certain violations of those statutes through trials by a magistrate without a jury. It was, however, decided by the Court of Appeals that this legislation was a violation of the provision of the Constitution which declares that the trial by jury, in all cases in which it has been heretofore used, shall remain inviolate forever.

"In other cases, not arising under excise statutes, the right of persons charged with offenses which were merely misdemeanors to a trial by jury, has been vigorously maintained by the courts. (The People vs. Johnson, 2 Parker's Rep., 322; Warren vs. People, 3 Parker's Rep., 544.) If, therefore, Sections 35 and 35A of the statute in question do in fact deprive persons prosecuted for the various misdemeanors created by the statute of the right of trial by jury, the provisions of those sections, under the cases above cited, which have that effect, are plainly unconstitutional and void.

"Both applications to remove the cases from the Court of Special to the Court of General Sessions must, therefore, be granted."

DR. POTTER'S SUIT STILL ON.

His Physician Testifies that the Guard's Rough Behavior Caused Young Potter's Nervous Condition.

In the trial of the suit yesterday of the Rev. Dr. Potter to compel the Baptist Church Missionary Society to reinstate him and his housekeeper, Miss Ross, in the parsonage of the Baptist Tabernacle, Mr. Clinch, counsel for the society, tried to show that Dr. Potter was consulting about the advisability of moving from the parsonage at 162 Second Avenue, before the eviction took place.

Dr. Robert A. Gunn, Dr. Potter's family physician, was the first witness on the stand yesterday, and said that the nervous condition of Dr. Potter's son, Sterling, was due to the rough manner in which the guards treated his father in putting him out of the parsonage. He denied that he had told Tichenor, one of the guards, that he had advised Dr. Potter to leave, and yield to the situation gracefully.

Henry G. Nichols of 59 Perry Street, the former organist of the Tabernacle, testified that he formerly lived in the parsonage, by Miss Ross's consent, and during the siege he was much annoyed at nights by the guards flashing bull's-eye lanterns in his face. One of the guards, known as London, advised him to get out of the house before Tuesday, the day of eviction, because, he said, "there may be blood shed."

Sterling Potter, the fighting parson's son, the next witness, who had been to school at Stamford, Conn., was asked by Mr. Clinch whether he resided with his mother while there.

"Well, my mother was there," replied Sterling.

"Were you present when Dr. Gunn and your father talked about the advisability of leaving?" was another question, and Sterling replied: "I am not positive."

Witness added that he did hear Dr. Gunn say something, but he was too sick to notice. He did not hear Dr. Gunn ask his father for his revolver.

William White, one of the guards, testified that on the day of ejection Miss Ross had said she was the lessee of the house, and that Dr. Potter was there by her express permission.

LEGAL NOTES.

QUESTION OF CONVERSION.—Robert W. Gleason in a suit against Cornelius Morrison for the conversion of a steam pump, got judgment in the City Court on a verdict for $200 damages, and that decision has been affirmed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court in an opinion given by Presiding Justice Daly. The Court holds among other things that evidence of a person's knowledge of a general, as distinguished from an individual, custom need not be given in order to charge him, as it is for him to disprove his knowledge. Whether the ballor is to send for or the ballee is to return property hired is a question generally determined by custom where the contract is silent on the point. A pleading of the facts showing that the detention was wrongful, as required by Section 1,721 of the code, is not necessary in an action for conversion, as that section refers to replevin actions only. An allegation of a right of "immediate possession of certain property theretofore let for hire to the defendants" is a sufficient allegation that a hiring had ended. Non-compliance with demand for delivery, after a reasonable time, is presumptive evidence of conversion, and proof of value is proper under an allegation of damages in conversion. It is not error to admit evidence of the value of the property when new as affording some aid in estimating its value at the time of its conversion.

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QUESTIONS OF FACT.—Upon appeal by Rudolph C. Everett from affirmance by the City Court, General Term, of an order denying his motion to set aside the service of the summons in a suit brought against him by Louis Hartwig, upon the ground that defendant was enticed within the jurisdiction, the Appellate Term affirmed the order, holding, by Justice Bischoff, that it could not review questions of fact upon conflicting affidavits, and that the order was to be supported because based upon some allegations contrary to the plaintiff's contention.

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EVIDENCE.—In affirming judgment secured by the Merchants' Exchange Bank against Frederick Wallach in a suit upon a promissory note, where the defense was the statute of limitations, the Appellate Term, by Justice Bischoff, held that the admission in evidence of letters written by an alleged agent, without prior evidence of his authority, is discretionary with the Court, and an exception to the admission does not present reversible error where no motion was subsequently made to strike out the documents for failure of proof of authority. The testimony of an interested witness, although uncontradicted, was held to be for the jury to consider and cannot be assumed as true for the purpose of an unqualified instruction to the jury upon a proposition based upon the evidence so furnished alone.

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COSTA RICAN NOTES FORGED

A Man and a Woman Arrested by the Secret Service Agents Accused of Counterfeiting the Bills.

HE IS A POLITICAL EXILE

The Theory Promulgated that the Discovery of the Counterfeits Had Put a Stop to a Big Revolutionary Scheme in Costa Rica.

Ricardo de Requsens of 66 Fourth Street, Long Island City, and Mrs. Eugenia Reineman of 158 West Fourteenth Street, partners in the Spanish-American Printing Company at 126 Maiden Lane, were arrested yesterday by secret service agents, accused of passing "forged and counterfeited notes for 100 pesos on the Bank of Costa Rica Feb. 27, 1897." They were arraigned before Commissioner Shields and held for examination June 16 in $3,000 bail each.

The arrests were made by the Chief of the Secret Service, W. P. Hazen, who has been working on the case some months. The residences of the accused and the printing shop were searched, but none of the forged notes were found, nor any presses by which they could have been manufactured. Chief Hazen said he has absolutely no evidence to convict them of forging the notes, but that he can prove they sent them —more than 1,000,000 pesos' worth—from the United States to Costa Rica. A peso varies in value from 67 to 75 cents United States money. All the evidence in the case was found in Costa Rica, and Agents O. Owen and P. Lutz, who were sent there by Chief Hazen, are now returning with six witnesses. They are due June 15.

It is a crime under the United States law to counterfeit the money of any other country and send it to that country for utterance. It is under that section, Chief Hazen said, the accused can be convicted.

Treasury Department Informed.

It was about two months ago that the Costa Rican Minister in Washington informed the Secretary of the Treasury that bank notes consigned from the United States were being floated in Costa Rica. The matter was turned over to Chief Hazen. The investigations he made resulted in yesterday's arrests.

According to Mr. Hazen de Regusens is a native Costa Rican exiled for some political trouble. He is a widower about forty years old, living with his mother-in-law in Long Island City. Mrs. Reineman is a widow more than good looking, who gave her age as thirty-six, from Pittsburg. She owns one-third of a Maiden Lane printing plant which is valued at about $5,000. About three months ago the couple, traveling as Emil Reineman and Eugenia Reineman, sailed from New Orleans to Port Limon, Costa Rica. They went inland to San José and put up at the Imperial Hotel. De Regusens was almost immediately recognized and went back to the ship by which he arrived and ordered to leave the country. Mrs. Reineman remained two weeks longer and then left. Shortly afterward two or three of the forged bank notes were discovered. They were traced to Alfred Valcott, a waiter at the Imperial Hotel, and he was arrested. He confessed that the woman gave them to him and told where $47 more of the notes could be found. On May 11 a negro and a mulatto of considerable local political importance were arrested and 7,000 of the notes were found in their possession. The next find was among some merchandise aboard a ship, Chief Hazen would not say to or by whom assigned. A silk sofa was found with 4,039 of the notes hidden in the lining.

Six Witnesses Coming Here.

The Costa Rican authorities had satisfactory proof that the notes came from the United States, and Chief Hazen said yesterday the six witnesses Agents Owen and Luby are bringing to New York will connect de Regusens and Mrs. Reineman with the transaction beyond any doubt. Two persons presented themselves at United States Marshal McCue's office yesterday, ready to furnish the bail asked. The property they offered is located in Brooklyn, which is beyond Commissioner Shields's jurisdiction, and it was not accepted. The lawyer who accompanied the bondsmen said the required security would be forthcoming to-day.

The statement that de Regusens is a political exile and that 7,000 of the notes were found on two local political leaders started the theory that the discovery of the counterfeits had put a stop to a big revolutionary scheme. According to the theory, matters are ripe for revolution in Costa Rica. A large party is opposed to President Iglaisix and is ready to take the field. They lacked only arms and money. Both were to be provided by the counterfeits sent from this country.

The forgery is a remarkably